

ARMY NAVY

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EXPERIMENTS WITH THE CAMEL GUN.

The Broad Arrow gives the following account of some experiments made in England with Dr. Gatling's last modification of his weapon:

At first sight, this smallest species of the Gatling system resembles a model-gun. Even when examined closely and critically, so minute and perfect are the component parts, one might remain under the impression, were it not for the strength and solidity of what may be termed the frictional portions of the gun. The barrels, for instance, at once dispel the delusion that the weapon is only for ornament, showing as they do more weight of metal than is usually seen in small-bore rifles. This is, of course, exceptionally requisite in the Gatling, from the continuous strain caused by a flow of bullets fired at the rate of 300 or 400 rounds a minute. Just at the base or chamber thickness is indispensable to resist the first pitch of the discharged cartridge, but there seems no good reason why the barrels should not taper to the muzzle a little more than they do, and thus lessen the weight without impairing the effectiveness of this gun, which, even as it is, weighs only 125 pounds.

Perhaps the best idea of the Gatling can be formed by perusing a description of the operation of taking a camel gun to pieces, as, although simple in action, it is rather difficult of comprehension by a mere reader, however scientifically informed.

Assuming, then, the presence before us of a small Gatling, we will proceed to disassemble its several parts, commenting on the nature of each as it is dismounted:—

1. Remove the drum—this is a cylinder, fourteen inches high, separated into sixteen divisions, each capable of containing twenty-five cartridges.* Each division is provided with a small brass running weight designed to sit on the column of cartridges when resting dovetail-fashion one on top of the other point inclining downwards, so as to facilitate their descent and to indicate the gradual deduction of their number as they disappear into the hopper. The base of the drum is provided with a keying plate which has to be manipulated previous to the "commence fire" so as to let the cartridge drop through into the grooved carrier, and on the periphery are arranged a series of thumb lugs, by which the drum is resolved to bring the loaded divisions successively over the opening in the hopper.

2. Raise the hopper—this is a brass curved plate hinged to the framework of the gun, and provided with an aperture through which the cartridges descend to their places in the grooves of the carrier at the chambers of the barrels, whereupon the cartridges are taken instant possession of by the locks, forced into the barrels, and fired. The hopper encases the chambers of the barrels, and although there is no absolute necessity for raising it as a first operation, it must at some time be done, so as to remove the barrels. The drum is pivoted on a brass pin in the gun-metal disc attached to the hopper.

3. Take out the rear plug and unscrew the cascable plate. The rear-plug in the larger guns is fitted with an apparatus for withdrawing the locks, but in the Camel gun it is simply a plug. The cascable when unscrewed lays bare the worm-gear and pinion.

4. Reverse the crank handle and bring a lock coincident with the aperture in the diaphragm or division plate, withdraw the ten locks separately through the boss or guide which is fitted into the division plate.

5. Take off the screw on the left end of transverse shaft and remove the automatic traversing screw; then unscrew the small pin securing the worm-gear on the shaft, and withdraw the latter—the worm-gear will thus fall into the hand.

6. Take out the pin securing the pinion on the rear end of the main shaft and remove the gear-wheel.

7. Unscrew and remove casingside screws (three on each side); at the same time block up the barrels, so as to prevent them falling to the ground, and draw off the case; this lays bare the interior mechanism—*i. e.*, the cam and cocking device.

8. Take out the screw of the division-plate and the two other small screws on either side, and remove cam; this lays bare the cocking arrangement, which, when unscrewed, completes the disconnecting process.

In considering the mechanism of any new piece of ordnance, we naturally note suspiciously the multiplicity and strength or otherwise of the component parts, for it is evident that no rapidity and continuity of fire under exceptional circumstances could ever compensate for the slightest deterioration or derangement of a Gatling in actual practice. But again we must not be too exacting in our desire for simplicity; economy of detail will often be dearly purchased when the presence of an extra screw would make security doubly sure, and, at all events, the lock mechanism of a ten-barrelled Gatling is less complex in the long run than the multiplied component parts of the several rifle-locks which represent an analogous "fire action;" by which we mean to imply the generally-admitted axiom that a Gatling gun, properly manipulated, is equal to the accurately sustained fire of twenty or thirty rifles—*ex. gr.*, the camel gun fires at the rate of 400 rounds per minute. Thirty riflemen fire at the rate of twelve rounds per minute—or 360 rounds per minute *en masse*.

* The height of the present drum is out of all proportion to the length of the gun; it will therefore be reduced one-third, and as the replacement of an empty by a charged drum occupies an appreciable space of time, the new drum will only contain 200 instead of 400 rounds.

The idea has even been suggested that the mechanism of the Gatling might be advantageously increased; indeed, we believe, a device has been invented and experimentally put in practice with this object, so that by the addition of a second worm-gear and pinion in connection with the transverse shaft, the feeding drum is made to revolve automatically, and thus enables the firer to devote all his energies to the object aimed at, and to the rapidity and continuity of firing. But we venture to think that such a step, if permanently taken, will overshoot the mark and cause unnecessary, if not careful complication.

Rapidity of fire is all very well in itself, and there are circumstances under which it would be inestimable; but to increase the means of hasty firing for such exceptional cases would, we fear, be opening the door to sheer waste of ammunition. Indeed, it has been well remarked that more money has been lavished upon extreme length of range and rapidity of fire than can ever be justified by the event. To send an elongated shot six or seven miles at all close to a vessel at sea, or to "get off," anyhow, twenty-five or thirty rounds a minute from a breech-loading rifle, is by some considered the acme of perfection in a military weapon. Undoubtedly to have the power residing in the gun, by the addition of an automatic revolving apparatus, of a slightly increased rapidity than can be obtained manually, arising from the accuracy of a machine in bringing each division of the drum over the hopper (whereas a gunner, through flurry or carelessness, is liable to error) may be very captivating in theory, but, nevertheless, we contend that the substitute would be bad in practice. When thirty rounds a minute can be multiplied by ten times that number, combined with a due degree of accuracy in aim, then, and not till then, is great rapidity of fire justifiable, and in the Gatling camel-gun we have all the conditions for each of these cardinal virtues without having recourse to an apparently needless and deceptive innovation. There is, moreover, no actual necessity for the firer to attend to the drum at all. A second man should manipulate it when full and remove it when empty, thus permitting the firer to remain seated on the trail, calmly and judiciously revolving the crank and traversing or elevating the gun, according to circumstances.

On the other hand, a few small Gatlings on board ship might, we grant, be advantageously provided with this automatic apparatus, but to be used only as an adjunct, in situations where a second man cannot conveniently work the drum, as when the gun is lashed in the tops of ships for sweeping decks, etc.

With these rather lengthy preliminary observations, we will proceed to give the result of the experiments on the 23d ult. at the Woolwich proof-range, in presence of the Ordnance Select Committee. It was evident that the chief object in view was to note the working of the gun when fired from the tripod; so after one or two divisions of the drum had been fired at 500 yards from the gun-carriage, the gun was moved up closer to the target, and when mounted on a tripod the experimental firing took place. Distance 300 yards.

1st Practice. One division of the drum, *i. e.*, twenty-five cartridges, fired in two and a half seconds.

The hits were fairly grouped on the target, but not nearly so well as in a preliminary practice from the gun-carriage at the same range on the day previous, when every shot "told" within half a yard of the bull's eye. However, it should always be borne in mind that it is possible to be too accurate with guns of this description, and that, in fact, the more the shots would scatter at close quarters, as on board ship, the better the effect. Even in the field a spreading fire would produce good results, for it would be so much the worse for the enemy, who would not know which way to fly.

2d Practice. Two divisions of the drum, *i. e.*, fifty cartridges, fired in five seconds.

The wind was very strong about this time, and the legs of the tripod seemed to "give" in the wet and marshy soil, consequently a few of the shots missed the target. But this wild firing was also owing to the inferiority of the ammunition, which had lain in store for two years after use on a former occasion. For, be it remembered, the cases of the cartridges are manufactured out of solid metal so as to allow of their being recharged several times. The cartridges used were of the Russian rifle or bottle-nose pattern; but the cartridge of such guns should be the best procurable, for economy in this point is simply fatal to the success of the piece as a multiple gun.

3rd Practice. Two divisions, fifty rounds, fired in five and a half seconds.

The tripod was on this occasion placed on a platform, and the recoil of the gun, slight as it was, caused it to slip about, producing still wilder results than the previous discharge. Some modification of the tripod, as regards its legs and feet, will therefore be needful.

But we venture to suggest that the tripod should be regarded as a secondary consideration, an adjunct to be made use of or not in the field, according to circumstances, as when a small detachment in the open is surrounded by numbers, and for this purpose the tripod should be lashed to the trail of the gun-carriage.

But the gun-carriage is itself capable of infinite improvement. It ought to be light in weight and narrow in beam, something similar in dimensions to the 7-pounder gun-carriage used in the Abyssinian campaign, so as to run into gateways, breaches in walls, etc., and to be carried by manual labor when requisite.

The tripod, *per se*, would, however, be still applicable for use on board ships and in boat operations, as well as also in the defence of buildings, causeways, bridges, and the like, and in mountain warfare to be mounted on the back of an animal. In fact, it was for these objects, and particularly the last named, that the gun was invented by Dr. Gatling at the suggestion of Colonel Maxwell, R. A.

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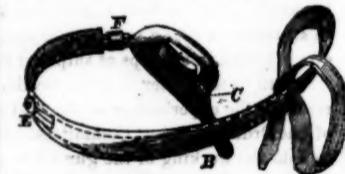
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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 13, 1872.

Tuesday, May 7.

A BOARD to consist of Major J. G. Benton, Major T. J. Treadwell, and First Lieutenant William Prince, Ordnance Department, is hereby appointed to meet at Springfield Armory, Springfield Mass., May 13, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to conduct a series of experiments, with a view to the determination of the proper calibre for small arms. The board will receive special instructions from the chief of ordnance and make its report to him. The junior member of the board will record the proceedings.

The commanding general Department of Dakota will grant a furlough for sixty days, with permission to go to Canada, to Private Edward McMahon, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, now serving with his command.

Discharged.—Second class Private Martin Daltin, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

So much of Special Orders No. 105, May 4, 1872, from this office, as directs Surgeon John Campbell to report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty, is hereby amended to read: "commanding general Department of the East."

Wednesday, May 8.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commanders, the following transfers are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant Walter S. Wyatt, from the Third Cavalry to the Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant George F. Chase, from the Ninth Infantry to the Third Cavalry.

Hospital Steward Charles Wilson, U. S. Army, now at Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, will be discharged the service of the United States upon receipt of this order at that post.

So much of Special Orders No. 104, May 3, 1872, from this office, as grants a leave of absence for fifteen days to Second Lieutenant David S. Denison, Fifth Artillery, is hereby revoked.

Sergeant John C. Herms, General Service U. S. Army, having completed the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 96, May 5, 1872, from headquarters Depot General Recruiting Service, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will return with his guard to his station at Newport Barracks without unnecessary delay. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates to Sergeant Herms and one man.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Frank W. Russell, Sixth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 10, 1872.

By direction of the President, leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery.

The following-named enlisted men, belonging to the batteries set opposite their respective names, now at the Artillery School, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Virginia, will report in person without delay to the commanding officers of their respective commands for duty: Sergeant David L. Foster, Battery A, Fifth Artillery; Sergeant Brian B. Tully, Battery K, Fifth Artillery; Sergeant Edward Reilly, Battery L, Fifth Artillery; Corporal Edward G. Place, Battery E, Fifth Artillery; Corporal Cecil M. Edmonds, Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Discharged.—Private John Michalek, Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, now with his command; Private Thomas O'Neal, Company H, Seventh Cavalry; Private William Murphy, Battery H, Second Artillery, now with his command; Private William A. Caterson, Company D, First Cavalry, now with his command.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Charles B. Atchison, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 28, April 12, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Thursday, May 9.

Leave of absence for one year on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Captain E. D. Ellsworth, military storekeeper, Ordnance Department.

Surgeon J. J. B. Wright is hereby appointed to act as inspector on certain subsistence stores on hand at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and for which Ordnance Sergeant Edward Furey, U. S. Army, responsible.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin, First Artillery.

Friday, May 10.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Whipple, Virginia, on the 13th of May, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Sergeant Samuel P. Carusi, Signal Detachment, U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought be-

fore it. Detail for the Court: Colonel John M. Bacon, aide-de-camp; Captain Charles J. Dickey, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, Fourth Artillery, acting signal officer; First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, acting signal officer; Second Lieutenant D. J. Gibbon, Ninth Cavalry, acting signal officer; First Lieutenant O. E. Kilbourne, Second Artillery, acting signal officer, judge advocate of the court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Discharged.—Corporal Thomas Mooney, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Watervliet Arsenal, New York; Private William Pettigrew, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry; Private William W. Harrington, Company C, Twentieth Infantry, now on detached service at James river, Dakota Territory.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant John L. Worden, Jr., First Infantry.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Carleton, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 82, April 26, 1872, from Headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended five months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Saturday, May 11.

Discharged.—Private William C. McKelvy, Company L, Sixth Cavalry, now with his command.

On his own application, approved by the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant Louis A. Nesmith, Twelfth Infantry, is hereby transferred from Company I, to Company H of that regiment, and will join his proper station at his own expense.

Monday, May 13.

Private Ruddy Musser, Battery H, Fifth Artillery, now at Fort McHenry, Maryland, is hereby transferred to Battery E, Fourth Artillery, stationed at that post.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are hereby made: Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Easton, deputy quartermaster-general, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Van Vlist of his duties as chief quartermaster of that division and of the charge of the Philadelphia depot and the Schuylkill arsenal; upon being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Easton, Lieutenant Colonel Van Vlist will report to the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri.

The following transfers of ordnance sergeants, U. S. Army, are hereby made: William G. Davis, from Baton Rouge to Fort Macomb, Louisiana; William Daniels, from Fort Macomb to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The ordnance sergeants thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company K, Second Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Fort Laramie, W. T., April 16.

Company C, Second Cavalry, from Sidney Barracks, Neb., to Red Willow Creek, Neb., April 30.

Company A, Third Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Sidney Barracks, Neb., April 30.

Companies A and D, Ninth Cavalry, from Stockton, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex., April 27.

Company F, Third Infantry, from Camp Supply, I. T., to Fort Lyon, C. T.

Company I, Third Infantry, from Fort Lyon, C. T., to Camp Supply, I. T.

Headquarters Companies A, D, E, F, G, and I, Sixth Infantry, to Fort Buford, D. T.

Companies B and C, Sixth Infantry, to new post at crossing of N. P. R. R. of Missouri river.

Companies H and K, Sixth Infantry, to Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Companies D, F, and I, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Buford, D. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T., May 1.

Company B, Ninth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Red Willow Creek, Neb., April 30.

Company G, Ninth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Sidney Barracks, Neb., April 30.

Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, from Sidney Barracks, Neb., to Fort Laramie, W. T., April 30.

Companies E and I, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Stevenson, D. T., to Fort Rice, D. T., May 1.

Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, to Fort Colville, W. T., April 25.

Posts Established.—Camp at Red Willow Creek, Neb., April 30. Post-office address via Fort McPherson, Neb.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Benj. A. Lord, Acting Paymaster-General.

BOTH houses of Congress have now passed the bill to enable the President to appoint a Paymaster-General of the Army. It provides that the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1869, making appropriations for the support of the Army, shall be so far modified that the President may be authorized to appoint a paymaster-general to fill the vacancy now existing. The amendment of the Committee was to insert after the words "paymaster-general" the words "with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel."

The following is the report of the House Committee on the bill:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 463) authorizing the appointment of a Paymaster-General of the Army, having had the same under consideration, respectfully submit the following report:

The Pay Department, in its present organization, has been in existence since 1821. At no time prior to 1864 had the Paymaster-General higher rank than that of colonel, and the only chief of this department who had held the rank of brigadier-general was B. W. Brice, recently resigned, who was appointed in October, 1864. The bill, as it comes from the Senate, involves the question whether the chiefs of the staff departments shall retain the present amount of rank attained during the late war by reason of the enormous increase of departmental officers, and of the necessarily enlarged du-

ties and responsibilities devolved upon such officers; or whether the policy already inaugurated shall be maintained of a return to the grade of rank relatively held by the chiefs of the staff departments prior to 1861.

The act of July 25, 1866, provides the rank of brigadier-general for the chief of each of the staff corps, with the exceptions of the Inspector-General and chief of signal corps. This law has not in terms, but in effect been repealed. The Committee on Military Affairs of the Fortieth Congress, after hearing opinions from many prominent military officers, and a thorough examination of the organization of the Army, reported, on February 26, 1869, among other things, that the long-continued tendency toward increase of rank in the staff departments ought to be checked. This recommendation was based upon the testimony of such officers as Generals Hancock, McDowell, and Thomas, who each explicitly stated that they knew no reason why the present amount of rank should be kept at the heads of the different staffs of the Army, but advising, instead of depriving present officers of their rank, that reduction should be made by also promotion.

On the 3d of March following, Congress passed an act (16 Statutes at Large, page 318) "that until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Pay, Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, Engineer, and Medical Departments.

Also, on July 15, 1870, Congress passed an act, the eighth section of which provides (16 Statutes, page 318), "that no appointment to the grade of brigadier-general shall be made until the number of officers of that grade is reduced below six," after which the number of brigadier-generals shall not exceed six."

Manifestly, the intention of Congress by these acts was to bring about a reduction of rank, especially in the staff departments, to the standard prior to the war, without disgracing the present incumbents.

The highest rank given to the chief of the Pay Department was that of brigadier-general, during the late war, when he had some five hundred officers under his charge, and the annual disbursements of that department reached from three to four hundred million dollars. Now, that there are required less than fifty officers in his department, and his annual disbursements are less than twenty millions, the committee believe that (a vacancy now existing) a reduction of one grade of rank in the chief of that department is both in accordance with the spirit of existing law and of moderate economy.

It is claimed that the rule here followed has been violated in the appointment of the Adjutant-General of the Army two years since. In that case, however, the vacancy existed prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1869, prohibiting further promotions in the staff corps, and the act authorizing the appointment of the Adjutant General so rectifies the fact.

If, in the face of recent enactments, Congress now fills this first vacancy among the chiefs of staff corps with the continued grade of brigadier-general, we may bid good-bye to the proposed reduction, as it could not be accomplished without the disgracing of officers, which would be next to an impossible undertaking; whereas, if Congress now, in pursuance of the spirit of existing law, limits the chief of this Pay Department to the grade held prior to the war, it is quite probable that as vacancies occur in the other staff corps they will in like manner be filled.

The committee therefore recommend that the bill be amended by inserting in the seventh line, after the word "general," the words "with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel."

And as so amended that the bill do pass.

The minority of the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred Senate's bill No. 463, providing for the appointment of a Paymaster-General of the Army, submit the following report:

The act of July 25, 1866, provides that the chief of each staff corps shall be appointed by selection from the corps itself, and shall have the rank of brigadier-general.

This law has never been altered or amended. Brigadier-General Brice, the Paymaster-General of the Army, was retired from active service on the 31st of December, 1871, and the senior major of the corps has since that time discharged the duties of that office.

The vacancy cannot be filled, for the reason that the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1869, prohibits any promotion in the staff of the Army. That this provision was intended to be temporary in its operation is obvious. The absolute prohibition of any promotion would destroy not only the efficiency, but the very existence of any department of the Army. Congress has expressly recognized this principle by subsequent legislation. The act of April 10, 1869, authorized the appointment of an Adjutant General of the Army, and other bills of a similar character have since been passed to meet the wants of the military service.

The act of July 25, 1866, fixed the number of Army paymasters at sixty, but under the proviso of the act of March 3, 1869, this number has been reduced to forty-nine. This was doubtless the full effect intended. It certainly was never intended to leave the pay or any other Department without a responsible chief or head, with the rank corresponding to his position and duties.

A vacany at the head of a department is an anomaly, and likely to cause confusion and impair the efficiency of the service.

The Chief of the Pay Department is no sinecure. During the late war there were five hundred additional paymasters appointed under the act of July 25, 1866, which authorizes an expansion of this Department to the extent of one paymaster for every two regiments of volunteers. This corps disbursed over eleven hundred million dollars, and its entire expenses, including pay of the officers of the corps, losses and defalcations, was only three-fourths of one per cent. of the amount disbursed. In the war of 1812, and up to 1811, when the experiment was unwise tried of running this Department with clerks and officers of low rank, the corresponding expenses were four and thirty-six hundredths per cent., or six times as large. In the matter of defalcations the contrast is still more apparent. During and subsequent to the late war the defalcations, including the Hough deficiency, are less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the disbursements, while in the war of 1812, and up to 1811, they were three per cent., or thirty times greater.

It is believed that this improvement is owing to the law giving the officers of this corps sufficient rank and pay to secure ability, character and fidelity.

The present organization of the Army requires an annual expenditure of over eighteen million dollars, for which the Paymaster-General of the Army is responsible. He is also required to interpret the laws relating to pay, bounties and mileage, to superintend the distribution of funds, to examine all pay accounts of regiments and officers, to keep a record of all payments for bounty, and the reason for their rejection, and to furnish information to Congress and all other departments of the Government.

In addition to this he is required to reside at Washington, to be constantly on duty, and to incur expenses equal to those of the head of any other staff department. The minority committee is therefore of the opinion that the rule prohibiting the promotion of the Paymaster-General of the Army of the United States to the rank of brigadier-general is injurious and contrary to the principle of true economy; and recommend the passage of this bill without amendment.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

Captain D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is ordered to lay off a reservation for a new post, to be established at the Northern Pacific Railroad crossing of the Missouri river. Upon arrival at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., the commanding officer of that post will furnish Captain Heap with an escort of one non-commissioned officer, four enlisted men and two mounted scouts, and with transportation consisting of one spring and one "Minnesota" wagon, and such camp equipage, forage, etc., as may be required for the purpose of escorting and transporting Captain Heap to the Missouri river and return.

Congressional Action in Army Matters.—In addition to the measures already mentioned in the JOURNAL, the House has passed the following: The House bill (2697) relative to retired officers of the Army. The first section provides that all officers of the United States Army who may hereafter be retired shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement. The second section provides that hereafter all retired officers shall be paid the amount prescribed for retired officers of the rank held by them in the Regular Army at the date of their retirement; and that the thirty-second section of the act to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July 28, 1866, is hereby repealed.

The House bill to amend the act to establish and protect national cemeteries. It provides that section one of an act entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867, be amended as follows: The Secretary of War shall cause each grave to be marked with a small head-stone, with the name of the soldier and the name of his State inscribed thereon, when the same are known, in addition to the number required to be inscribed by said section; and he shall, within ninety days from the passage of this act, advertise for sealed proposals of bids for the making and erection of such head-stones, which advertisements shall be made for sixty days successively in at least twenty newspapers of general circulation in the United States, and shall call for bids for the doing of said work, in whole or in part; and upon the opening of such bids, the Secretary of War shall, without delay, award the contracts for said work to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, in whole or in part; and said bidders shall give bond to his satisfaction for the faithful completion of the work.

Also the House bill amending the same act, which provides that from and after the passage of this act all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States, who may die in a destitute condition, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States.

A substitute for the Senate bill (626) authorizing the sale of certain public property at Augusta, Georgia.

The House bill to authorize the appointment of Nelson H. Davis, of the Inspector-General's Department, to the rank and place therein to which he is entitled, and which he would have had the law of promotions by seniority under the act of March 3, 1851, and the Army regulations of 1863 been carried out; provided that no officer in said department shall, by this act, be reduced from his present grade, nor shall any pay or allowance be made to any officer under it except from the date of his confirmation; and provided further that no promotion to the grade of inspector-general shall hereafter be made until the number of inspector-generals is reduced to four.

The House bill relative to leaves of absence. The bill provides that all officers on duty at any point west of a line drawn north and south through Omaha city and north of a line drawn east and west upon the southern boundary of Arizona shall be allowed sixty days' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowances; provided that the same is taken but once in two years.

The Senate bill (471) to amend the supplementary act of June 30, 1870, relative to furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, being a literal copy of the act of June 30, 1870, the Committee reported a substitute, which was agreed to. The first section provides that the acts approved June 17, 1870, and June 30, 1870, for supplying artificial limbs or commutation for the same to officers, soldiers, and seamen, shall apply to all officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted and hired men of the land and naval forces of the United States, who, in the line of their duty as such, shall have lost limbs or sustained bodily injuries, depriving them of the use of any of their limbs, to be determined by the Surgeon-General of the Army. The second section provides that the transportation allowance for having artificial limbs fitted shall be furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, the cost of which shall be refunded from the appropriations for invalid pensions. The third section provides that the term of five years, specified in the first section of the act approved June 17, 1870, shall be held to commence in each case with the filing of the application under that act.

The House bill (2702) to furnish five hundred stand of arms to Minnesota, provided the Secretary of War thinks it judicious.

The House bill authorizing the issuing of a duplicate certificate of discharge where the same has been lost and satisfactory proof of the fact is presented.

The Senate bill amending the act of February 22, 1867, with an amendment in section two, making the pay of superintendents of national cemeteries from \$60 to \$75 instead of from \$75 to \$100 as in the Senate bill. The first section provides that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to select the superintendents of the national cemeteries from meritorious and trustworthy soldiers, either commissioned officers or enlisted men of the volunteer or regular Army, who may have been disabled for active field service in the line of duty.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to correct the record of Major Samuel Ross, U. S. A., unassigned, who was examined by a retiring board at San Francisco, California, and found disabled for active duty on account of wounds received in battle; no official action having been taken to retire him from active service, he was honorably mustered out of service as such on or about January 2, 1871; and on or about March 2, 1872, reappointed an officer of the United States Army, as second lieutenant, with a view of being retired from active service on account of said disability. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to correct the Army records and register so that the name of said Ross will appear as continuously in service; provided that any and all moneys as pay or emoluments received by said Ross, on account of being declared mustered out as aforesaid, shall be deducted from his pay as such retired officer, accruing from on and after the said 1st day of January, 1871.

The House bill donating four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon-balls to each of certain organizations, for monumental purposes.

The Senate bill authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of Company B, Fourteenth regiment infantry, equal in value to that lost by them when the barracks at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, were destroyed by fire on February 6, 1871.

The House bill to amend an act entitled, "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867, which was read a second time.

The Senate bill which declares that any claim agent, attorney, or other collecting agent who shall retain without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall refuse to deliver or account for the discharge papers or land warrants of any soldier, sailor, or marine, or commissioned officer, which may have been placed in his hands for the purpose of collecting, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall thereafter be debarred from prosecuting any such claim in any executive Department of the Government.

The House bill appropriating \$14,219 for private property taken in the extension of the military reservation at Camp Mojave, Arizona.

The House Military Committee reported the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to admit six Japanese students to the West Point Military Academy, for passage; but a motion to lay upon the table was carried. The bill authorized the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point not exceeding six persons, to be designated by the Government of the Empire of Japan, provided that no expense shall thereby accrue to the United States.

The Committee reported back the following bills with recommendations that they be laid upon the table, which motions were sustained:

The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of War to issue clothing to enlisted men in place of clothing destroyed by accident; the House bill amendatory of existing bounty laws and granting bounty to persons of color who were slaves previous to the 19th of April, 1861, and who enlisted and served in the Army of the United States; two House bills to repeal section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes;" the House bill to place Lieutenant Oliver Lumphney on the retired list of Army officers, with like pay as other officers of the same grade upon the retired list; the House bill creating a professorship of dental surgery at the United States Military Academy at West Point and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; the House bill to relieve all persons engaged in the Volunteer military service of the United States at the close of the war of the Rebellion from the disability of desertion on account of absenting themselves from their respective regiments and companies without leave; and the House bill to construe the joint resolution of July 11, 1870, for the relief of certain officers of the Army was reported to the House Military Committee for passage, but was re-committed.

Representative Haldeman has introduced a bill in the House to establish a school at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for the education of the children of the soldiers of the Regular Army.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill in the House on Monday of last week to so far amend the act of August 3, 1861, entitled "an act for the better organization of the military establishment as to allow the President to reinstate such cadets who have been found deficient in conduct or studies who in his judgment are entitled to a reinstatement." It is not probable that the Military Committee will report this bill favorably after their action in the St. Clair Murphy case.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, is announced as chief quartermaster of the department in General Orders No. 34.

Newport Barracks, Ky.—The General Court-martial of which Surgeon E. Swift, U. S. Army, was president, was dissolved April 26.

Columbia, S. C.—The General Court-martial of which Captain M. L. Ogden, Eighteenth Infantry, was president, was dissolved April 12.

Fourth Infantry.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Louisville, Ky., March 29, 1872, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry, is president, was arraigned and tried on the charge of "Violation of the 6th Article of War" (one specification), Captain A. B. Cain, Fourth Infantry. The accused pleaded "not guilty," was found "guilty," and sentenced "to be suspended from rank and command for the period of six months, and to forfeit all pay during the same period, except fifty dollars per month, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be stationed during the same period." The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Captain A. B. Cain, Fourth Infantry, are approved in Department General Orders No. 31, May 4, and the General Court-martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry, is president, dissolved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory, Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Jefferson, Fla., in accordance with S. O. No. 36, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., March 8, 1872, and of which Captain Erskine Gittings, Third Artillery, was president, was dissolved April 25.

Tenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Alured Larke having reported at Department Headquarters en route to his regiment, will report for duty to Captain Frank M. Coxe, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to assist in conducting a detachment of recruits to San Antonio, Texas.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Telegraphic order, May 3,

granted leave of absence for twenty days to Captain Charles W. Hotsenpiller, Nineteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of thirty days, was granted Captain Jacob H. Smith May 7.

Payment of Troops.—Major George L. Febiger, chief paymaster of the Department, May 6 was directed to pay the troops at Jackson, Oxford, Holly Springs, Meridian, and Aberdeen, Mississippi, and Little Rock, Arkansas, returning to New Orleans, thence proceed to Barrancas Barracks, Florida, for the same purpose. Major William Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Key West and Fort Jefferson, Florida, for the purpose of paying the troops at those posts.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Sixth Infantry.—This regiment, W. B. Hazen, Colonel commanding, started from Fort Hays, Kansas, May 9, en route for Fort Buford, D. T. We regret to learn that General Hazen has suffered very severely of late from an old wound in his side, received in Texas thirteen years ago. It has confined him to his house for a month, and he has suffered more from it than when it was first received; being unable to lie down for eleven days and nights, sleeping in a chair with the aid of narcotics. He goes with his regiment, however, but will not be fit for duty for a long time. General Hazen has a book in the press of the Harper Bros., which will be looked for with interest. It gives his views on Army matters, some of our military peculiarities being criticised with the frankness characteristic of the author.

Fort Ransom, D. T.—As soon as the roads are in good travelling condition the garrison of Fort Ransom, D. T., in accordance with department orders of May 4, was directed to march to and encamp at the Northern Pacific Railroad crossing of James river. The command will take with it forty days' rations for three companies of infantry, and such other stores appertaining to the various staff departments as will be required in an encampment for the summer. A small detachment under a commissioned officer will be left at the post until further orders, for the protection of the remaining stores, the public buildings, and reservation. This detachment will be reported as on detached service from the command at the James river station.

Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the department, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. W. DuBose, U. S. Army, May 6 was assigned to duty at Fort Ransom, D. T., reporting to the commanding officer for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. H. T. King, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to comply with paragraph 8, S. O. No. 62, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the department, Acting Assistant Surgeon G. S. Oldmixon is assigned to duty at Fort Ellis, M. T., to which post he will proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer for duty. Upon arrival of Acting Assistant Surgeon Oldmixon at Fort Ellis the contract of Acting Assistant Surgeon E. L. Shurley (if so desired by him) will be annulled by the commanding officer of the post.

Twentieth Infantry.—As soon as the roads are in good travelling condition, Captain J. C. Bates's company (B) and Captain William Stanley's company (D), Twentieth Infantry, will proceed from their respective stations at Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie, to and encamp on the site of the new post to be established at the Northern Pacific Railroad crossing of the James river. On arrival Captain Stanley will report to Captain H. G. Thomas, Twentieth Infantry, for duty under his immediate command. Captain Thomas's command—his own and Captain Stanley's companies—will constitute a summer camp, from which the details will be furnished for service during the season, along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from that point westward to the Missouri river. On his arrival Captain Bates will encamp his company apart from the other two above mentioned, and will constitute a separate command for the establishment and permanent occupation of the new post. He will receive detailed instructions hereafter for his guidance in the construction of the post. Captain Thomas will exercise no command over Captain Bates, except in case of emergency, when it may be necessary to use the entire force as a unit. On the approach of winter Companies C and D will be withdrawn to posts designated hereafter, for winter quarters. As soon as Captain Stanley's company shall have proceeded to comply with the terms of paragraph 2 of department orders, Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Hunt, and Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, Medical Staff, will be relieved from duty at Fort Abercrombie, reporting for duty, the former as commanding officer Fort Totten, the latter as post surgeon of the new post at the James river.

New Post on the N. P. R. R.—A board of officers, May 5, was appointed for selecting and recommending for adoption the site for a new post which it is in contemplation to establish at the Northern Pacific Railroad crossing of the James river, Dakota Territory. Detail for the board: Captain H. G. Thomas, Twentieth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. F. Stafford, Twentieth Infantry. The board will assemble as soon as practicable after the arrival at the place in question of Company C, Twentieth Infantry, in compliance with S. O. No. 80, c. s., department headquarters.

Leave of absence for twenty days May 4 was granted Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence of the department. Before availing himself of this leave Captain Gilman will transfer all public funds in his possession to Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, chief quartermaster of the

department, who will perform his duties during his absence.

Upon his own application, and for the benefit of his health, Chaplain Hiram Stone, U. S. Army, May 5 was relieved from duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and assigned to duty at Fort Wadsworth, D. T.

Seventeenth Infantry.—A despatch from Chicago announces that a General Court-martial, of which General D. Stanley is president, has been in session at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, and adjourned May 10, to reassemble at Fort Rice on the 10th of June. The only case that reached a trial was that of Captain L. H. Sanger, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who was tried for seduction and abortion, which resulted in the death of the victim, and for conspiracy against Captain Donovan, of the same regiment. Captain Donovan and one or two others were the only persons who knew of Sanger's guilt. Sanger, it was asserted, entered into a conspiracy with Surgeon Goddard, of the same regiment, with the view of shutting Donovan up on a charge of insanity. The case came before Surgeon Goddard, who pronounced Donovan to be insane, and he was at once ordered to be confined in the St. Elizabeth Hospital, near Washington, D. C. He was taken to Washington in December last, but through the influence of friends he obtained a rehearing of his case, and the surgeon there pronounced him perfectly sane. He was ordered back to his regiment and has now been instrumental in bringing Sanger to trial. The findings of the Court-martial have not yet been made public. The circumstance of Captain Donovan's transportation to Washington for incarceration in the lunatic asylum there will be remembered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Cavalry.—Hospital Steward Henry Brown, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Harker, Kansas, and ordered to report to the commanding officer Sixth Cavalry, for duty with that regiment in the field, remaining on duty at Fort Harker until the sick now in the post hospital at that place are able to travel.

Captain W. A. Elderkin, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, was ordered May 10 to proceed to Pueblo, C. T., temporarily, and while there, will, in addition to his duties as commissary of subsistence, perform the duties of acting assistant quartermaster.

Sixth Cavalry.—So much of S. O. No. 63, c. s., from department headquarters as relates to Major A. K. Arnold is amended to read that upon the adjournment of the court of inquiry convened at Fort Union, N. M., by S. O. No. 54, c. s., from department headquarters, of which he is a member, Major Arnold will return to Fort Riley, Kansas, from which point he will proceed to the summer camp of his regiment, to be established near Fort Hays, Kansas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of the camp for duty.

Corps of Engineers.—First Lieutenant E. H. Ruffner, chief engineer of the department, May 4 was ordered to Forts Hays and Wallace, Kansas, Fort Lyon, C. T., and the summer camp of the Sixth Cavalry, to be established near Fort Hays, Kansas, on business connected with department headquarters. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Ruffner will rejoin his proper station.

Sixth Infantry.—The following named officers were relieved May 6 from duty as members of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Hays, Kansas, by paragraph 1, S. O. No. 62, c. s., from department headquarters, viz.: Captains M. Bryant and E. R. Ames, First Lieutenant Stephen Baker, and Second Lieutenant T. G. Townsend, all of the Sixth Infantry. First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the court.

Third Infantry.—In accordance with S. O. No. 103, c. s., War Department, First Lieutenant F. B. Jones, regimental quartermaster Third Infantry, is designated to temporarily relieve Captain A. G. Robinson, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, in his duties as post quartermaster at Fort Hays, Kansas.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Captain A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, May 7.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Fourteenth Infantry.—In General Orders No. 3, head-

quarters Fourteenth Infantry, Fort Laramie, W. T., May 1, 1872, Colonel John E. Smith pays this tribute to the memory of a gallant officer of the regiment: "It is with sincere regret that the colonel commanding an-

nounces the death of an officer of the regiment—First Lieutenant Andrew Mahoney. Lieutenant Mahoney

died at the American House, Boston, Mass., April 12, 1872,

while on sick leave. It is unnecessary to remind the

officers of the regiment, or any who knew him, of the

many estimable qualities possessed by the deceased—

qualities which had made for him many and warm

friends in whatever sphere his lot had been cast. Our

late comrade entered the service among the very first of

those who rallied to defend our flag against domestic

foes, and preserve the integrity of the Union, and bore

to his grave honorable scars received in action. Appre-

ciating the capacity and gallantry of the deceased, the

Governor of his State (Massachusetts) commissioned him

through successive grades to the rank of lieutenant-col-

onel. He was brevetted colonel of Volunteers by the

President at the close of the war for gallantry in action.

Lieutenant Mahoney was appointed into the Regular

Army March 7, 1867, and joined the Fourteenth Infantry

July 22, 1869, date of consolidation of the Fourteenth

and Forty-fifth Infantry regiments. As a mark of re-

spect the usual badge of mourning will be worn by the

officers of the regiment for one month after receipt of

this order at post where they may be serving."

Second Cavalry.—Quarters will be furnished officers' families and laundresses, and storage provided for the surplus property, of Company C, Second Cavalry, at Omaha Barracks, so long as the company may remain in the Republican country.

Upon the arrival of Major Sweitzer's command on the Loup Fork, the detachment of Company E, now at Camp

Ruggles, will be relieved, and proceed to join its company at Fort Laramie.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, was granted Major Robert S. La Motte May 6.

Leave of absence for seven days was granted Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army.

Payment of Troops.—Major J. E. Burbank, paymaster U. S. Army, May 4 was directed to pay the troops at Fort McPherson, North Platte, Sidney Barracks, Cheyenne Depot, Forts D. A. Russell, Laramie, and Fetterman, and their dependencies. The commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell was directed to detail an escort of one officer and twenty infantrymen, in wagons, to accompany Major Burbank from Cheyenne to Fort Fetterman and return. The officer in command of the escort was instructed to take three days for the journey from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie, three days from Fort Laramie to Fort Fetterman, and the same time in returning. Authority is granted to go or return via cut-off.

Fort Laramie.—Under date of April 2, 1872, the President has confirmed and declared an extension of the military reservation of Fort Laramie, the boundaries of which are described in General Orders No. 11, M. D. of Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Ninth Cavalry.—The San Antonio Herald of May 3 says: "In our Wednesday's issue we referred to the rumor of a train being captured by the Indians, and that a party sent in pursuit, Lieutenant Vincent in command, had resulted in the wounding of that officer and the abandonment of the pursuit. This was given on the authority of a letter to Messrs. Adams, Wickes & Co., which said:

About eight days since, while encamped at the Howard Springs, on the El Paso road, 150 miles above this place, a train of wagons and about fifteen persons were attacked by sixty redskins, six or eight deserters, negro soldiers, and seven Mexicans. It was about 12 m. Some of the men were cooking, some lolling in the pleasant shade, others attending to the various duties, and all in a state of lazy carelessness, when like a thunderbolt the fiendish yell of the savages deadened every heart with terror. Before the panic-stricken teamsters could collect their scattered thoughts and arms the Indians had ridden among them and secured all but two. After having thus secured the now despairing teamsters they proceeded to pillage the contents of the wagons. They, to their greater delight, found a quantity of United States arms and ammunition, which they appropriated to their use. They took a few articles of merchandise, with which the wagons were principally loaded, for the use of their able recruits and Mexicans. They then rolled the wagons together, carefully tied their victims under the wagons, piled wood around, and set fire to the pile. They remained with a diabolical stolidity till the death throes of the tortured teamsters ceased to greet their ears, then they deliberately collected their mules and spoils with the dignified air of conquerors. By the mail of yesterday we received communications from several correspondents at Fort Clark giving the details in all their horrors, and we can in truth say that never in the long life that we have spent on the Texan frontier have we any recollection of anything equaling in atrocity these barbarous murders at Howard's Wells—nine persons burned at the stake. And this atrocity can only be attributed to the greater savagery of their new allies—the black troops. From our correspondence we are told that the negro troops behaved badly; that the officers (white) gallantly led them, but that Captain Cuneo while rapidly in pursuit his horse fell and disabled him. Of Lieutenant Vincent we cannot do better than quote from a letter before us: "General Merritt, horrorstruck at the catastrophe he witnessed, ordered instant pursuit, which was maintained with animation until, on overtaking them, Lieutenant Vincent, being in advance, fell, but most gallantly, mortally wounded, saying, 'Tell all my friends I died in the front.'" The impression from our correspondence is that the loss of Lieutenant Vincent and the miserable failure of the pursuit was probably owing to the negro troops, being new troops—recruits. We confess our partialities are in favor of white troops. Now to complicate our numerous difficulties is the new and most unexpected trouble—the very negroes enlisted and paid for by our, the United States Government, coalescing with the Indians and making the raids more fiendish than the Indians when operating by themselves. That the negro is not reliable for the defense of our frontier must, from this terrible disaster, be apparent to the least reflecting person.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdqrs, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell: Cor. Greene and Houston Sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending May 14: Second Lieutenant D. D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery; Major L. H. Pelouze, assistant adjutant-general; Major J. A. Potter, quartermaster U. S. A.; Captain B. F. Kittenhouse, Fifth Artillery; Major Wm. Hays, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Thos. Latchford, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers.

Twelfth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, May 18 was relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by S. O. No. 81, c. s., from department headquarters.

Fourth Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days taken by Captain J. B. Campbell, commanding Fort Foote, Md., on the 7th inst., under the provisions of par. 180, R. U. S. A. R., was extended seven days, May 13.

Table of Deserts.—A table has been prepared showing the percentage of deserts from posts in the Department of the East in 1871. From this it appears that there was a total from Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., of 25, and a yearly percentage of 26; Fort Sullivan, Me., a total of 19, and a yearly percentage of 33; Fort Preble, Me., a total of 27, and a yearly percentage of 71; Fort Independence, Mass., a total of 33, and a yearly per-

centage of 44; Fort Warren, Mass., a total of 18, and a yearly percentage of 35; Fort Adams, R. I., a total of 77, and a yearly percentage of 28; Fort Trumbull, Conn., a total of 41, and a yearly percentage of 46; Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., a total of 180, and a yearly percentage of 75; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., a total of 14, and a yearly percentage of 28; Fort Wood, N. Y. H., a total of 52, and a yearly percentage of 53; Fort McHenry, Md., a total of 67, and a yearly percentage of 30; Fort Foote, Md., a total of 31, and a yearly percentage of 52; Fort Washington, Md., a total of 21, and a yearly percentage of 44; Fort Monroe, Va., a total of 73, and a yearly percentage of 22; Willets Point, N. Y. H., a total of 69, and a yearly percentage of 30; Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., a total of 163, and a yearly percentage of 31. This shows a grand total of 899 and an average of 40 per cent, more than half of which was during the months of May, June, and July—July 1, 1871, being the date from which the reduction of pay took effect, the new clothing regulation going into effect, April 1, 1871.

The post showing largest percentage of deserts was Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (Colonel Vogdes), 75 per cent. The post showing least percentage of deserts was Fort Monroe, Va. (Colonel Barry), 22 per cent.

The deserts from companies and batteries in the department were as follows:

First Artillery—B, total deserts, 14; yearly percentage, 28. C, total deserts, 24; yearly percentage, 48. D, total deserts, 25; yearly percentage, 45. E, total deserts, 21; yearly percentage, 44. G, total deserts, 12; yearly percentage, 17. H, total deserts, 31; yearly percentage, 62. I, total deserts, 31; yearly percentage, 63. Light Battery K, which joined the department May 6, 1871, total deserts, 91; yearly percentage, 130. M, total deserts, 12; yearly percentage, 21.

Second Artillery, K, total deserts, 17; yearly percentage, 26.

Third Artillery—A, total deserts, 15; yearly percentage, 24.

Fourth Artillery—Light Battery B, total deserts, 18; yearly percentage, 24. E, total deserts, 13; yearly percentage, 22. F, total deserts, 31; yearly percentage, 52. I, total deserts, 19; yearly percentage, 30. M, total deserts, 21; yearly percentage, 44.

Fifth Artillery—A, total deserts, 17; yearly percentage, 35. B, total deserts, 13; yearly percentage, 27. C, total deserts, 8; yearly percentage, 11. D, total deserts, 18; yearly percentage, 35. E, total deserts, 22; yearly percentage, 44. Light Battery F, total deserts, 24; yearly percentage, 25. G, total deserts, 13; yearly percentage, 26. H, total deserts, 20; yearly percentage, 44. I, total deserts, 20; yearly percentage, 47. K, total deserts, 19; yearly percentage, 34. L, total deserts, 20; yearly percentage, 42. M, total deserts, 27; yearly percentage, 71.

Eighth Infantry—A, total deserts, 35; yearly percentage, 68. B, total deserts, 32; yearly percentage, 58. C, total deserts, 24; yearly percentage, 44. D, total deserts, 39; yearly percentage, 66. E, total deserts, 28; yearly percentage, 46. F, total deserts, 33; yearly percentage, 67. G, total deserts, 32; yearly percentage, 58. H, total deserts, 29; yearly percentage, 54. I, total deserts, 27; yearly percentage, 49. K, total deserts, 26; yearly percentage, 44.

A grand total of 921, and an average percentage of 47. The company showing largest percentage of deserts was Light Battery K, First Artillery, Captain Graham—130 per cent.

The company showing least percentage of deserts was Battery C, Fifth Artillery, Captain Piper—11 per cent.

These figures are instructive, and it would be still more instructive to compare the difference in the treatment of the enlisted men in the post having the largest and that having the smallest percentage of deserts.

David's Island, N. Y. H.—The General Court-martial instituted in S. O. No. 83, c. s., from department headquarters, of which Captain H. M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry, is president, re-convened at David's Island, N. Y. H., on Monday last.

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant S. M. Mills, Jr., May 9.

Eighth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic for an extension of ten days, was granted First Lieutenant E. B. Savage, May 9.

Fort McHenry, Md.—The General Court-martial instituted in S. O. No. 80, c. s., from department headquarters, of which Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery, is president, re-convened at Fort McHenry, Md., May 17.

Artillery School.—The course of practical instruction during the months of May, June, July, and August, of the present year will be as follows: Field battery—The service of the 3-inch, the 12-pounder, and the 1-inch and 1½-inch Gatling guns; mechanical manoeuvres, blank cartridge and target practice with the 3-inch and 12-pounder and both calibres of Gatling gun. Siege battery—The service of the 4.2-inch and 4.5-inch guns and of the 8-inch howitzer; mechanical manoeuvres with blocks, rollers, lifting-jacks, gins, blocks, and rollers; transportation and laying of platforms; blank cartridge and target practice with the howitzer and with each kind of gun. Seacoast batteries—The service of the 15-inch, 10-inch, and 100-pounder guns, and of the flank defence howitzer; mechanical manoeuvres by means of hydraulic lifting and pulling jacks, gins, blocks, and rollers; transportation by means of cradles, sling carts, and trucks; blank cartridge and target practice with the 15-inch, 10-inch, and 100-pounder guns. (The service, mechanical manoeuvres, blank cartridge and target practice of the 10-inch guns will be in casemate as well as barbette.)

Mortar battery.—The service of the Coehorn mortar, 3

and 10-inch siege mortars, and 10 and 13-inch seacoast mortars; mechanical manoeuvres of the siege mortars by means of blocks, rollers, etc., and of the seacoast mortars by means of the gin, hydraulic jacks, and rollers; laying platforms for, and target practice with, siege and seacoast mortars. During the target practice at floating target, and at such other convenient times as may be appointed by the commanding officer, instruction in the use of range-finders, angle-measures, the ordinary plane table, and in the plotting and calculations of plane-table work, will be given practically. Captain Lodor, Fourth Artillery, will be the instructor for range-finders, and Captain Benjamin, Second Artillery, for angle-measures, plane-tables, etc. On the occasion of every kind of target practice the battery commanders will be careful to keep accurate records, and will note therein every important item of information, so that the results of all practice-firing at the Artillery School may be made readily available for future use. Except on Saturdays and Sundays, there will be daily recitations in artillery tactics, light and heavy, and in as much of the infantry tactics as may be prescribed by the commanding officer. These recitations will take place at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and will continue for one hour. The class will be divided into two sections, of which Captain Elder, First Artillery, will instruct the first, and Captain Piper, Fifth Artillery, the second. The division will be primarily made by the commanding officer, and announced in subsequent orders; but transfers will be made from time to time on recommendation of the superintendent of practical instruction. The usual class reports will be rendered by the instructors to the superintendent on Friday afternoon, and by him to the adjutant on Saturday morning. On Friday afternoon of each week the drill will be in the infantry tactics, and by company or battalion as may be designated by the commanding officer of the school. Major DeRussy, Third Artillery, the superintendent of practical instruction, is charged with the supervision of all of the instruction prescribed in this order, and will so arrange the details of its execution that each battery will complete within each month all of the duties prescribed for it. The superintendent and each battery commander will make notes of any change in the text books which may appear to them to be necessary or desirable, so that they may make report of the same when called upon by the commanding officer at the conclusion of the summer drills.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.
Fort Porter, N. Y.—The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Porter, N. Y., April 30, 1872, pursuant to S. O. No. 33, of April 26, 1872, from Department Headquarters, and of which Captain R. E. Johnston, First Infantry, was president, was dissolved May 3.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Major L. H. Pelouze, assistant adjutant-general, May 8.

First Infantry.—General Orders No. 7, Headquarters Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich., April 23, 1872, is as follows: Before a General Court-martial which convened at Detroit, Mich., April 20, 1872, pursuant to S. O. No. 31, April 17, 1872, from these Headquarters, and of which Major H. C. Pratt, paymaster, is president, was arraigned and tried First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant First Infantry.

Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification—in this: That First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant First Infantry, did, without just cause or provocation, say to First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry, "You son-of-a-bitch," or words to that effect; and, on being asked by said Lieutenant Callinan, if he—Lieutenant Smith—meant him—Lieutenant Callinan; and if he—Lieutenant Smith—called him—Lieutenant Callinan—a son-of-a-bitch, did say, "Yes, I did;" "I meant you;" "You are a son-of-a-bitch," or words to that effect. This in the office and presence of the commanding officer of the First U. S. Infantry, and post of Fort Wayne, Michigan (Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lugenbeel), and other officers of the First Infantry. This on or about March 25, 1872.

Plea.—To the specification, "Not Guilty." To the charge, "Not Guilty."

Finding.—Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—And the court does therefore sentence him, First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant First Infantry, "To be dismissed the service."

The court expresses the opinion that the offence of Lieutenant Smith was made an aggravated one by his neglect to make a proper apology to Lieutenant Callinan for his language. The apology should have been as broad as the offence. The insult to Lieutenant Callinan was in the presence of all the regimental officers stationed at the post; the apology should have been made in their presence; and an officer having a proper regard for his honor, would have been unworthy his commission to have accepted an apology which did not fully meet the case. In consideration of the fact that Lieutenant Smith was laboring under great excitement at the time the offence was committed, and his evident misapprehension of the nature of the apology required of him, the court is of the opinion that his conduct cannot be considered of a scandalous nature, and that a less degree of punishment would suffice; but the Article of War under which he was tried allows no other penalty than that decreed by the court."

"A recommendation of the accused 'to the clemency of the reviewing officer, in consideration of the partial apologies made by him, and of his declaration in writing that he intended to have made an apology that would be co-extensive with the offence,' is signed by every member of the court. The department commander regrets that the commanding officer did not arrest the accused at the moment of the conduct charged against him; good results might have been expected from it. (See 24th Article of War.) The department commander feels it his duty to notice that the evidence discloses that the gross insult to Lieutenant Callinan was not made to him, until apparently invited—drawn out—with violence of manner; but only with the purpose of making the accused 'prove it in a suit civil and military.' The framers of the 83d Article of War cannot be supposed to have meant to set up and enforce a standard of absolute perfection for the officers of the Army. What gentleman living can claim never for a moment to have yielded to violent temptation? But its peculiar wording and inflexible severity of punishment has always made it an inviting article for prosecutors. Dishonest, unprincipled, infamous, or scandalous conduct—any conduct showing one *not to be a gentleman*, must be the true meaning and intent of the Article. Therefore the court had the power—which their remarks indicate they did not know—to find a lesser kindred offence, under Article 99 (see Holt's Digest of Opinions, p. 180, par. 17); and in so doing they would have followed a Department precedent of late occurrence (see General Orders No. 17, August 14, 1871). The finding of the court on the specification is disapproved as to the following words: 'did, without just cause or provocation, say to First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry, "you son-of-a-bitch," or words to that effect, and—the finding on the rest of the specification is approved.'

The finding on the charge is disapproved; the sentence is disapproved; Lieutenant Smith restored to duty.

The General Court-martial of which Major H. C. Pratt, paymaster, is president, is dissolved.

Recently the miners in the copper region of Lake Superior, to the number of about fifteen hundred, struck from work. The lawlessness of the strikers increased, and the civil authorities were powerless to interfere. Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, received a despatch giving the circumstances of the *strike* and asking that a force of military be sent to aid in repressing the disturbance. He telegraphed to General Sheridan at Chicago, but no troops could be spared there. He then applied to General Philip St. George Cooke, commanding the Department of the Lakes, and obtained two companies of the First United States Infantry, under the command of Captain and Brevet Major Kinzie Bates, who left on the 11th, but were detained en route for 24 hours by the steamer getting aground on the St. Clair river. The troops consisted of Company I from Fort Wayne and Company K from Fort Brody, with 60 rounds of ammunition and rations for 30 days.

Fifth Cavalry.—Leave of absence was granted to Captain Alfred B. Taylor, April 26, for sixty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific.

Captain William H. Brown has reported at division headquarters, en route to his station in the Department of Arizona, under orders from the War Department.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs, San Francisco, Cal.

THE following officers reported at the headquarters during the week ending May 7: Captain W. H. Bell, commissary of subsistence, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon J. B. Girard, U. S. A.; Acting Assistant Surgeon of C. B. Brierley, U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Jr., Third U. S. Cavalry; Captain Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Fort Yuma.—We find in the *Railroad Gazette* this rather unflattering description of Fort Yuma, Arizona, and its garrison: "There is no grass anywhere in the vicinity, but I am told that at Frederic's Ranch, fifteen miles below, there was considerable grazing. There are very good margins of alluvial land along the river, especially on the Arizona side, and the Mexicans and Yuma Indians by irrigation produce tolerably good melons, corn, vegetables, etc. There is a stout rib of rock and gravel singularly running right athwart the desert, through which the Colorado cuts a canon fifty feet deep and half a mile long, and which forms on one side a natural breakwater to shield Arizona City against the freshets, and on the other side furnishes a commanding eminence for Fort Yuma. It is a most admirable natural site for a bridge. Arizona City is an miserable and accursed hole as any in the world. Consisting of a few naked mud-hovels, called by courtesy stores and dwellings, with only three inches of rain a year, and a thermometer which mounts above blood-heat half the days of the year, and sometimes to 140 degrees in the shade—it is a place that Dante might have studied to advantage before he described the orthodox medieval hell. One of the most melancholy sights of our journey was the bloodless, fever-wasted cheeks of the garrison soldiers, with their prison pallor. Yet, strange to relate, the Yuma Indians are taller and more stalwart than the Pimos, whom they anciently worsted, and they made a most bloody and desperate fight before they submitted to the Government."

Twenty-first Infantry.—The *Arizona Citizen* says: "Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, formerly stationed at Bowie, arrived here April 13, and moved forward on Tuesday April 16, for Yuma en route to Oregon. The company is in command of Captain H. M. Smith, who also commanded the post of Bowie for a long time past. Captain Smith is a valuable officer. He permitted no opportunity to do good public service to pass unimproved. The many times that men have been killed and mails destroyed by the Apaches in that section, he rendered prompt aid to the full extent of the forces of the post, and so in relation to his public duties generally. Captain Smith carries with him the good wishes of this people in general, and all will hear of any good fortune attending him with much pleasure."

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

MAY 10.

Cassidy, F. H., Captain. Douglass, J. F., Captain.

Clark, T. G., Captain. Dyer, O., Captain.

Derry, Captain. Griffin, S. P., Captain.

Owen, J. T., General.

MAY 14.

Baker, J. H., Captain. Crowley, H. G., Captain.

Crawford, John, Captain. Roberts, Colonel.

Cheny, W., Captain. William, John, Captain.

as assistant surgeon in 1855, and made his first cruise in the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* on the coast of Africa. His next service was aboard the steam frigate *Wabash*, Mediterranean squadron. In 1859 he was promoted to passed assistant surgeon and was attached to the receiving ship *Ohio* at Boston until 1861, when he was commissioned a surgeon and ordered to the steamer *Pocahontas*, but subsequently transferred to the sloop-of-war *Mohican*, on board of which latter he participated in the battle of Port Royal. During the war he served principally in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, on board the steam sloop *Sacramento*, and at its close had charge of the naval hospital, Port Royal, S. C., after which he had duty at the rendezvous and on board the receiving ship at Boston. In 1866 he was ordered to the iron-clad *Dickator*, and while attached to her manifested the first symptoms of the disease of which he died. In 1870 he was ordered as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia, thence to the frigate *California*, and upon the arrival of that vessel upon the Pacific station was transferred to the charge of the naval hospital at Mare Island, Cal., from which duty he was invalided in September, 1871, and returned to his home in Philadelphia, where he has since been confined. During the whole seventeen years of his connection with the service Doctor Kitchen was actively and honorably employed, and even served with zeal and fidelity long after he was suffering his mortal illness, induced by long continued and arduous service.

THE Senate Naval Committee have reported adversely upon the bill to advance Captain Homer C. Blake one grade in the Navy. In making the report Mr. Anthony said that the Committee had arrived at these conclusions:

1. No promotion should be made out of the regular course, except for extraordinary and successful heroism, leading to valuable results, and then only on the recommendation of the President of the United States.

2. No officer dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial should be restored, except on the ground that the sentence was unjust, and on the recommendation of the President of the United States.

3. No officer dismissed the service or placed on the retired list on account of the habitual abuse of spirituous liquors should be restored to a position where he would be responsible for the property of the Government, the lives of officers and seamen, and the honor of the American flag.

4. The law allowing the advancement of an officer thirty numbers in his own grade for extraordinary heroism during the war for the suppression of the rebellion should be repealed.

The bill was placed on the calendar.

THE *Philadelphia Telegraph* of May 9, says: The intelligence of the death of young Alfred Forre created a profound sensation among the many friends of himself and afflicted family in Philadelphia. The meagre details which came by telegraph contained little more than the announcement of the event, and the following letter, from a brother officer, who was himself capsized with Mr. Forre, and an eye-witness of the sad events of his death, will prove of great interest. The heroic conduct of the brave young gentleman can hardly be too highly commended, and is at least a partial consolation to his parents and friends in their grief at his loss:

UNITED STATES STEAMER KANSAS.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, April 16, 1872.

Dr. E. D. Forre:

DEAR SIR: It becomes my sad duty to inform you of the death of your son Alfred, our shipmate, classmate, and intimate friend.

On Friday morning, the 12th instant, the commander of our surveying expedition, in attempting to cross through the surf on this bar, had his boat capsized by a heavy breaker, and he, Paymaster Bemis, Midshipman Stevens, and five sailors were thrown into the sea. Immediately a boat from the ship was manned to go to their rescue, and bravely your son voluntarily jumped into her to take charge. After working in the sea for some time without avail, he returned to the ship for more assistance. I then joined him, and we again went to the rescue. We tried every means to float a large cask and drop the boat through the surf with a line, but the current ran so strong that it was impossible to accomplish our purpose. Then Alfred said, "Men, we must save those people from drowning." It was then proposed to run the boat through the surf, although we all risked our lives in the attempt. No sooner had we entered the line of breakers than a heavy sea struck us, hurling everybody out into the water and away from the boat. Alfred swam back, but was washed off. Edward Hammell, a seaman on this ship, swam out to him and twice replaced him on the boat, but Alfred finally became so weak he could hold on no longer. Then, and let his heroic conduct be a consolation to your sorrowing heart, said he, "Good-bye, my men, leave me and save yourselves. Don't try to save me, for it is no use." Then, throwing up his arms, he sank and was seen no more. With him Commander Crozman and four sailors were lost. We have patrolled the beach night and day, but have found only one body, that of a sailor named James Eley. Rest assured we will use all exertions in our power.

Sir, through the entire time Alfred behaved bravely and nobly. While recognizing fully the extreme danger, yet he did not hesitate to risk his own life in the endeavor to save his shipmates. By the officers and men of this ship your son was highly respected and honored for his uniform kindness of heart and good disposition. Socially, he was beloved by us all, for his innate nobleness rendered him worthy of the esteem and affection of his shipmates and companions.

Allow us all, his shipmates, messmates and sincere friends to tender you and your family our heartfelt sympathy in this, your sad bereavement.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. MILLER,

Lieutenant United States Navy.

Broad Arrow, in an article on Lord John Hay's offer to be in the *Gatton's* turret when it undergoes the *Hollar's* fire, says: "It is the opinion of many of our ablest

naval officers that the concussion caused by the blows of heavy projectiles will greatly hinder, if not paralyze, the crew, and make it impossible for them to work the guns. Our readers may not generally be aware of the effects produced upon the Southern ram *Albemarle* by the ramming she got from the United States squadron. We may state for their information that the crew were reduced to the state of a pitiable crowd of paralytic patients, and the vessel at last surrendered, not because of the damage she had received, but because the stoutest men on board were like the little doll's dressmaker in 'Our Mutual Friend'—very queer in the back and weak in the legs; in short, quite unable, for want of physical power, to fight the ship." Our contemporary probably means the *Atlanta* instead of the *Albemarle*. The latter did not surrender when rammed by the *Sassacus*; but the former was pretty well used up by a coned 15-inch shot, which was what so demoralized her crew, and not "the ramming she got."

MIDSHIPMAN'S JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I would ask a space to answer as well as I can "Midshipman's" article upon journals. That an impatient youngster should presume to question the accumulated wisdom of the British and American Naval services, probably, grows out of the general demoralization of this "middle of the Nineteenth Century." But plainly, to answer his opening question, I can't. On giving the subject three days' thought, I can assign as possible reasons the following:

Those who revise the regulations, copy the one relating to the subject as a matter of course. Many old officers doubtless entertain a legendary notion that they kept very neat and full copies of journals when they were midshipmen—better, in fact, than any work of the kind now done by such beings. Their elaborate works contain surveys of harbors (made with a ball of twine, or paced off in a reliable manner), depths of water, drawings of the headlands, and such other information as boys of from 14 to 16 years of age accumulate. Most

always after 20 or 30 years pass, they go back with "a command," and run in by pilot, chart, and sailing directions, and are often a little nervous about that. I can even see an enthusiastic youngster, myself, coming back in charge of a watering party, with the stern-sheets of his boat full of information which crystallizes into a page of journal before "eight bells" that evening.

I can recommend a cheaper way. Borrow the "sailing directions" of the navigator, and copy copiously. An old edition is just as good as any. The advantage of this plan is as follows: Your handwriting is generally plainer than printing, and the arrangement of the log by dates makes reference thereto much easier than an alphabetical index would be, since you have only to remember the day of the month upon which you made an entry, and you can find it at once; and then, when you revisit the place years after, your log, like "the Dutchman's anchor," will be at home, and will prove interesting.

I see that I have strayed from my course, and will return, dubbing the first paragraph above as the "abstract" reason in case. Now for the practical ones. The first is negative, and as follows: If you don't copy the journal you can't go ashore. That is esteemed a weighty reason among youngsters, and causes more log-copying than any other that I know of. Again, if promotion by slow, long practice will enable you, when you become a watch-officer, to make most of the log-entries with your eyes shut, and will give you one hand to hold on to the "horse-block" in bad weather. This is a great advantage when your quartermaster has taken the only lantern that will burn to call the reliefs just as you wish it to write up your log by. It will also enable you to write up your log in the morning, if too sleepy to do so at the proper time. Again, you will be able to interpolate with accuracy the "columns" from very meagre data.

I will now give a word of my own experience. The "journal" of my first practice-cruise is before me. Some one has been using it for a scrap-book, and has probably covered the valuable information, for I can find none. Of what I can see, I could repeat whole day's entries of remarks without opening it. "As per cols" constitutes a large part, with an occasional interesting change of sails. With that journal, I always escaped "quarantine," and of course it answered every purpose to me.

During my cruise, after graduating I kept private journals very carefully, making drawings and entries of such matters as interested me, and of them I am now very glad. This did not relieve me, however, from copying the "abstract" required by the captain, in obedience to regulation. Knowing full well the value of the latter, I of course only complied with the letter of the law, as is generally done, as much to the relief of the commander as the midshipmen, I presume.

Now a word as to keeping journals. Who ever made so interesting a cruise, in the service, that it furnished plenty of material for daily entries in a journal. I have always had an idea that those fellows who could write a page or two every evening, were either geniuses or egotists. Maybe I'm wrong, but I could never "overflow" in that way, and always had to wait for an event of interest before I could make an entry. In a routine life like that of the service, daily entries become tiresome very soon from sameness, and the task of "keeping a journal" is generally soon abandoned. No one in the service has any idea that the "abstracts" now copied are of any value, and why not remove the clause relating thereto from the "regulations." Those who really desire journals will keep private ones in addition, for the log form is not adapted to the irregular length of entries of interest. Those who do not wish to keep them will work along as best they can, producing nothing of value to themselves or any one else.

I do not wish to say a word against professional or other acquirement on the part of young officers, and those who read the article candidly will see that I do not. On the contrary I would urge all attention to those

matters. In the service, as in other walks of life, a very few men do the thinking for the rest, and I would say to those desirous of excelling: Become thinkers in your profession. Don't be content to know that a thing is so, but also why it is so. Don't fear that there will be too many of that sort. There will always be enough "bread and butter" men in the service to do the other work. Imitate the example of those who have distinguished themselves, and don't be deceived by the jealous cry of "influence." Study the profession in all its bearings, and acquire a confidence in your own judgment, based upon thorough knowledge and not upon conceit. "There is no royal road to learning" in the service or out of it, and he who is soundest will stand the test of trial, where the man of "influence" will fail.

JUNIOR.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 3.—Lieutenant-Commander R. S. Chew, as executive of the *Tuscarora* on the 15th inst.

First Assistant Engineer A. Adamson, Acting Boatswain James T. Barker, Acting Carpenter J. L. Thatcher, and Acting Sailmaker John Roddy, to the *Tuscarora* on the 15th inst.

MAY 4.—Lieutenant F. M. Symonds, to the *Tuscarora*.

MAY 9.—Assistant Surgeon J. L. Neilson, to the *Tuscarora*.

MAY 9.—Commander Edward Donaldson, to command the Naval Station at Mound City, Ill., on the 1st of June.

MAY 10.—Lieutenant S. Hubbard, to the *Tuscarora*.

Assistant Paymaster John Breese, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk, Va.

MAY 11.—Lieutenant F. M. Wise, to duty under Vice-Admiral Rowan, at New York, on the 29th inst.

MAY 13.—Lieutenant-Commander F. R. Smith, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Surgeon A. C. Rhodes, to the Navy-yard, New York.

MAY 14.—Assistant Paymaster Stephen Band, to special duty at New Orleans.

DETACHED.

MAY 1.—Lieutenant B. J. Cromwell, from the European Fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 2.—Commander Le Roy Fitch, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Reed, from navigation duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 3.—Commander Geo. E. Belknap, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to command the *Tuscarora* on the 15th inst.

Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Jewell, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Tuscarora* on the 15th inst.

Acting Gunner C. H. Venable, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Tuscarora* on the 15th inst.

MAY 4.—Lieutenant Charles M. Anthony, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

MAY 6.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of June next, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Wm. F. Laighton and Sailmaker George C. Boerum, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st of June next, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 7.—Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to assume the duties of port admiral at New York and commandant of the Navy-yard on the 1st prox.

Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, as port admiral at New York, and placed on waiting orders on the 1st of June next.

Rear-Admiral M. Smith, from the command of the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of June next, and ordered to relieve Rear-Admiral Lardner as governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, as governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, as governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st prox., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Somerset Robinson, from the Monocacy, and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Monocacy.

Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

MAY 5.—Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, from the command of the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander R. B. Lowry, from the command of receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to duty at New London, Conn.

Commander John H. Upshur, from duty at New London, Conn., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander N. H. Farquhar, from the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the Powhatan.

Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Mullan, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Francis M. Gunnell, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Frolic.

MAY 10.—Captain J. B. Creighton, from special duty at New York on the 1st of June, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Webster Doty, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Tuscarora.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Goodwin Hobbs, from the Bureau of Provisions, etc., and ordered to the Tuscarora.

Boatswain J. Harding, from the Brooklyn, and placed on sick leave.

MAY 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. T. Davis, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director George Peck, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Chief Engineers O. H. Luckey, from the Juniata, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Jasper Coglan, from the Mohican, and ordered to the Saranac.

Boatswain Ansel Keen, from the Saranac, and ordered to the Mohican.

MAY 14.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry C. Mochette, from special duty at New Orleans, and ordered to settle accounts.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 4, 1872:

John Phelan, marine, April 29, Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11.

Benjamin Brown, marine, January 31, U. S. steamer St. Mary's, at Auckland, New Zealand.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Second Lieutenant Albert H. O'Brien, on the 22d ult. detached from Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Second Lieutenant George Frank Elliott, on the 1st inst. detached from Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Remey, on the 2d inst. granted leave of absence for thirty days from date.

Captain Wm. H. Parker (retired) died at 6:30 a. m. May 9, 1872, at the Government Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C.

Major James Lewis, on the 11th inst. detached from Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to await orders.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1872.

General Order No. 172.

General Order No. 112 of March 17, 1869, is hereby revoked, but the revocation is not to affect paragraph 57 of the Navy Regulations of 1870, relative to the detention of officers or crews on a foreign station.

GEO. M. ROBBINS, Secretary of the Navy.

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THE Secretary of War has sent to the Senate reports from the commandants of the Springfield Armory and the Rock Island Arsenal giving a comparative statement showing the operations of the eight-hour law. With regard to the Rock Island Arsenal the commandant says he believed it was expected [that under the law the employees would work more willingly, more intelligently, and with more strength and despatch than under the ten-hour system, and that therefore more work would be done per hour to compensate, or partially compensate, the Government for the loss of two hours' work. This expectation has not been realized at that arsenal, and in this respect the above statement respecting the compensative amount of work performed under the two systems is entirely true. It has been claimed that if the men worked only eight hours per day, that the additional leisure time allowed them would generally be devoted to reading and study, and otherwise to the benefit of their social, moral, and mental conditions, thereby making them better and more valuable workmen and citizens. This expectation has been partially realized in the case of carpenters and mechanics, but has not been realized to any considerable extent in the case of masons and stonecutters. The leisure time has been generally an injury rather than a benefit in the case of laborers. Those in the latter class have generally no houses of their own, and their leisure time in most cases is more productive of bad habits than of good.

The commandant of the Springfield Armory says a careful calculation shows that an average saving of about five hundred dollars per year for gas for lighting purposes is effected by reducing the number of hours from ten to eight, which saving is principally in the short days of the winter months. The total saving in coal and gas is \$2,900 per year of 300 working days in favor of the eight-hour system, about equal to the wages of three workmen for the same time. On account of the variable nature and the amount of work done before and after the introduction of the eight-hour system, some sixteen different models of guns having been worked on since the close of the war, it is found impossible to give any accurate and reliable data regarding the cost of work by day workmen under the two systems, except perhaps, that it is believed that the rates of foremen, assistant foremen, inspectors, helpers, policemen, etc., to the piece workmen, were not materially affected by the reduction in the length of the working day.

AT Brooklyn Navy-yard very little is being done, and nothing of importance transpiring, except the building of the new torpedo boat; work on the *Hartford* is progressing slowly, and very little is being done to the *Tennessee* machinery; work has entirely ceased on the *Swatara* for want of funds.

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THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

PRESIDENT GRANT has submitted to the Senate a proposition from the British Government, relative to the Washington Treaty, with the following message:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith the correspondence recently taken place respecting the divisions of opinion which have arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration created under the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government with the object of removing the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of the arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government. The Senate is aware that the consultation with that body in advance of entering into agreements with foreign States has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic, General WASHINGTON repeatedly asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important precedent is that of the Oregon Boundary Treaty in 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the Treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow these former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposition of Great Britain.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1872.

The proposition is contained in a despatch from General SCHENCK, as follows:

Lord GRANVILLE, a few moments since, submitted to me in person the following draft of an article which, if the Government of the United States think fit to adopt, will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government. I made no comment on it, but said I would telegraph it to you immediately:

Whereas, The Government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended, in recent correspondence with the Government of the United States, as follows, viz.: That such indirect claims as those for the national losses, stated in the case presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion—firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington; and further and secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations on the shipping of a belligerent, by reason of such want of due diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were included in the Treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions as far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are, therefore, agreed in this respect.

In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

From which fog of words but one idea emerges clearly, which is, that no claim shall be made "on the part of the United States in respect of individual losses as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration;" that is to say, that the British Cabinet must be allowed to determine the form in which both cases are to be presented at Geneva. The un-wisdom of presenting our claims for consequential damages in any form which would seem to ask for a pecuniary settlement of them, has been clear from the start; of the wisdom of withdrawing them now at England's dictation, we are not so certain. We believe that England is right in principle in opposing these claims, though the method of her opposition is not calculated to promote that era of good-fellowship between the two countries which this Treaty was to

inaugurate. They should have been excluded in express terms from the Treaty, or else left for the Geneva Tribunal to settle, with the understanding that what the United States sought was to establish a principle, and not to mulct England in damages. A treaty which has not established itself in popular approval will be of little worth. The only controversy will remain unsettled, and ready to break forth again at the first provocation.

The simple truth of this business, outside of all diplomatic politeness, is this: There was a party in this country, headed by Mr. SUMNER, who insisted upon the recognition of consequential damages. The Treaty was therefore so worded as to leave the opportunity open for the presentation of these claims, or at least not to exclude them. They appeared in our case when prepared for the Geneva Commission, and would have gone quietly before it without remark had not Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, with somewhat superserviceable zeal, undertaken to excite public sentiment in behalf of that case by distributing it over Europe, printed in various languages. The leading English papers were included in the distribution, and they found in our consequential claims the opportunity for an attack upon the GLADSTONE ministry, which it hastened to meet by the repudiation of the Treaty. If the Treaty fails, therefore, it will be because the English administration which negotiated the Treaty was not strong enough to carry it through. If it succeeds, it will be because we find ourselves so far committed to its success that we prefer to sacrifice something rather than let it fail.

There may be a doubt about what the words of the Treaty do or do not cover; but there can be no doubt whatever that the Geneva Commission is the proper tribunal to decide upon the meaning of that instrument, and not the British Cabinet. The object of the Treaty was to set in motion certain machinery for adjusting our differences; and the British repudiated the Treaty the moment it denied the efficiency of that machinery to settle all disputes. Having established a court for the hearing of claims, one disputant cannot reasonably withdraw because it does not like the motion of its opponent. It must be a bad case that has no other resort than this. The feeling of the Senate, as of the people, is probably against the change we are asked to make in our case. But we are deeply interested in the success of the diplomatic mode of settling disputes, and this will probably decide the Senate to sacrifice its convictions on this point to the sensitiveness of the English. It is unfortunate that the settlement of this question should come at a time when the GLADSTONE administration is tottering, and when a Presidential election appears in this country to turn all political issues from their true course. But remembering how often it has been charged that our elections are enough to prevent fair and statesmanlike action, we can but think it instructive that the imminent fall of an administration in England has proved more hazardous to this Treaty than our election, though the latter is in some respects more recklessly conducted than any we have had in ten years.

We are glad to learn that the first movement toward the establishment of a cavalry school has been made at one of our frontier posts, where a school of instruction for the cavalry stationed there is already in full operation. It only remains for other posts to adopt the system followed here, and then for the War Department to establish some point, have details of instructors made, and send officers there for a year; or, failing in this, to require every recruit enlisted for the cavalry to be instructed for at least six months before joining his regiment. The programme adopted at the school already established is as follows:

6:30 A. M., stable call. At this as well as the afternoon stable call, 4 P. M., officers are required to be punctually on hand, a minute's tardiness here, as well as at any duty, being followed by a reprimand or arrest. 7:15 to 8:30 A. M., foot drill, manual of arms, and target practice, the name of the best shot being sent to department headquarters. 10 A. M., water-call. 2 to 3:30 P. M., mounted drill consisting of school of the trooper platoon and squadron. At

this school the recruit can be seen riding without his saddle, at a walk, the foragers dispersing, the skirmishers clearing the ground, the squadrons charging impetuously at their imaginary foe, the trooper going through his riding-school drill, cutting heads on posts, on ground, to right and left, and jumping bars and ditches. Such a picture on the magnificent prairies is enough to fire the heart of "the bold sabreur." Add to this the presence of the ladies, watching from their porches, carriages, or from horseback with their lorgnettes, the movements—any bold action of the trooper being rewarded by the glance of sparkling eyes, or the clapping of lovely hands. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, officers' recitations are held. These consist not only of tactical recitations, but in discussion of the horse and his diseases, duties of cavalry officers in the field, and general military science.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the non-commissioned officers recite. Altogether a better model could not be adopted for a cavalry school. No more is taught at our artillery school, and seeing the most excellent results of that school, why should we not have a corresponding one for cavalry, which is of as much importance.

"The dashing, bold hussar, that epitome of military impudence and recklessness at the tavern, should present the qualities of intelligence and activity in a sublimated form on the field. Regardless of fatigue and danger, his imagination should never present to itself an obstacle as insurmountable. On the march, constantly at the enemy's heels; in position, keeping him at all moments on the alert, harassing him either with fatigue or apprehension for the security of his rear and communications; on the field, careering with a falcon's speed, and darting upon his quarry, however it may seek to elude his blow. Such should be the hussar."

THE Committee on Capitulations has been making terrible havoc with French generals. BAZAINE is to be tried at Versailles, DE WIMPFEN and UHRICH will probably have the same fate, and many commanders who surrendered smaller forts are blamed. So far as we have heard, one only of those examined is exonerated—the commander at Lichtenberg. Of the surrender of Sedan the Council say: "The Council can easily appreciate the melancholy influence which the substitution of three different generals at intervals of a few hours exercised on the army, and the failures in the military manœuvres which it occasioned. It is bound to say that the plan of General DUCROT was the most rational; for, in admitting that the concentration on the left was difficult, although possible, and that after a vigorous effort, the road to Mézières might have been opened, one could at least conceive the hope of saving a good part of the army by throwing it into the Belgian territory." The Council accordingly blame DE WIMPFEN for claiming the command, but praise him for opposing the surrender. UHRICH is blamed for surrendering Strasburg, having yet provisions for fifteen days. He is blamed also for surrendering before a breach had been made in the walls, as the bombardment and slaughter was not considered sufficient to justify it; and finally he is blamed for allowing the Prefect of Valençay to issue proclamations, and for separating himself from his soldiers after the capitulation. In addition to this the General is blamed for going to Tours, and for accepting the grand cross of the legion of honor from the delegation there.

OUR British guest, Rear-Admiral INGLEFIELD, cannot complain of his treatment at our hands. We have not only given him a cruise in a monitor, but we have added to it the incident of one of the most frightful perils which that or any other style of vessel is liable to. Fire, however, though especially dreadful in a monitor from its peculiar dependence upon air blowers, which would instantly spread the smoke to all parts of the ship, is also, or ought to be, one of the rarest dangers of these vessels. On the *Terror* it came from a careless arrangement of the galley stove-pipe; and if a monitor ever does burn up, it will probably be from defective arrangement rather than from lack of good police. Since our monitors have been built in batches, the Department

ought to order an immediate survey to make sure that the other vessels are not subject to loss from a similar error. Even the terrors of torpedoes, and the fear of drowning, will not deter men from entering these ships in war time half so much as the risk of fire in peace. Rear-Admiral Inglefield leaves this country to assume a command in the British Mediterranean fleet, and the numerous friends he has made while in Washington will heartily wish him honor and good fortune in his new field.

IT is not probable that the House Committee on Military Affairs will make any report during this Congress upon the subject of Army staff organization. The final adjournment of Congress will be likely to take place before the 6th of June, and the committee will hardly have an opportunity before that time to report upon this subject, even if they were prepared. Replies have been received from almost every one to whom the questions were sent, and about two hundred pages of matter have been put into type. Many of the papers contain much of interest, and the publication of the document will be advantageous to the service. If permission could have been obtained, the JOURNAL would have published, from time to time, full extracts from all of the most interesting papers, instead of the two or three that we have given. But the Committee has thus far kept them secret, and when they will be published no one can tell.

THE usual ceremony of presenting a minority as well as a majority report follows the investigation of the Senate Arms Committee. We publish a synopsis of both reports elsewhere. The minority report does not undertake to find Secretary BELKNAP guilty of any worse offence than a misapprehension of the law ordering the sale of arms, and even that misapprehension they find did not originate with him, but with his predecessor, General SCHOFIELD. Public sentiment will, we believe, sustain the finding of the majority by the committee. Incidentally the business ability and the high character of the house of REMINGTON & SONS have obtained extensive advertising from this investigation, as well as from that conducted in France, and the head of that house, Mr. SAMUEL REMINGTON, may reasonably refer with pride to the testimony in regard to his personal character which has gone upon the record both here and abroad. To have transactions involving such opportunities for a display of the worst instincts of the tradesman so thoroughly laid bare, is an ordeal to which we fear not all Government contractors could submit with equal credit to themselves.

ON the 1st inst, Senator CRAGIN offered the following as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill:

"For experiments to determine if the present smooth-bore guns of the Navy may not be advantageously converted into rifles, \$40,000; this amount to cover all the cost of guns, carriages, projectiles, iron plates for targets, and powder necessary to make the experiments."

The amendment was strongly recommended by Secretary of the Navy and Admiral PORTER, in letters to Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. CRAGIN stated that the sum would not cover the cost to the inventor, NORMAN WIARD. Mr. WIARD furnishes all the necessary apparatus for the trial, and will use 200,000 pounds of powder, costing twenty-five cents a pound. The Ordnance Bureau, he said, are sanguine in relation to the experiment, and if it is successful, it will be one in the interest of economy, for the Navy Department has a large number of smooth-bore guns which can be converted into rifles by this process, at a very small cost.

IT was reported last week that the House Committee on Naval Affairs had before it a project for adding ten steamers to our naval force, and we heartily trust that the measure will be adopted. Unless we begin building, we shall never have a Navy, and to wait until some wretched quarrel awakens our Congressmen to the necessity of providing the ways and means of warfare is disregarding the Scripture, which asks: "What king going to make war against another king, setteth not down

first and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand? Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an ambassage, and desirereth conditions of peace." We have adopted the latter course with reference to our difficulties with England, but we may not be so fortunate in other cases, and must provide for the worst. The narrow escapes through which the Washington Treaty will reach success, if it reach it at all, is not very encouraging for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

THAT system of fraud for which France paid so dearly in the war, has attracted the attention of a member of the French Assembly, who, in a speech which is everywhere applauded, attacked the Army contractors. Nor are his words mere wind. He took a stand not often assumed in a Republican assembly, and said that it is to men bred in the army that the business of the force should be confided; that "in the army only could be found the best school for the young generation, and all must serve in it alike, and it should not be subject to demoralization consequent upon the bad service of contractors."

REPRESENTATIVE STOUGHTON has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell all the Government arsenals, except Springfield, Watervliet, Rock Island, and Benicia, and to apply the proceeds to the establishment of an arsenal of construction for steel guns for sea-coast defences, to be located at some accessible point upon the Hudson or Delaware river.

ANOTHER sign of the opinion in Washington as to the peril of Montana is the passage by the House of a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue breech-loading rifles and cartridges to the Governor of Montana Territory, for distribution among the settlers of the Gallatin Valley and other exposed localities in the Territory, for home defence against Indian raids.

THE subsidy business has at length resolved itself into an increase of the sum paid the Pacific Mail Company to one million, in consideration of a semi-monthly service, together with \$400,000 to the Brazilian line for a similar mail service. It is thought the House will concur in the former, and may throw out the latter. The Central American and Australian lines have no chance.

THE Senate bill to authorize the promotion of certain officers in the Quartermaster's Department, about which so much has been said, was tabled last week by the Military Committee. The committee had agreed to report an amendment to the bill in the nature of a substitute, which, it is said, was prepared by Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, and was satisfactory to the Ingalls party, but not to General Saxton and the other officers who were "jumped." The Senate bill gave the latter the rank they would have held had promotions been made according to seniority, but the amendment provided that the relative rank of no officer should be disturbed. The Committee learned that an attempt would be made in the House to defeat the substitute and pass the Senate bill, and, instead of reporting it, as had been agreed, they laid it on the table.

At the earnest solicitation of the officers to be benefited by the bill, the Committee have reconsidered their action, and will report the bill with their substitute, the officers interested having now pledged themselves to make no opposition to the Committee's bill or to allow their friends in the House to do so. The substitute gives the officers who were "jumped" the rank they would have had had promotions been made according to seniority, but provides that the relative rank of no officer shall be disturbed. This is satisfactory to the officers appointed by President Johnson under the act of July, 1866, but the Saxton party do not like it because it does not give them the relative rank which they claim as their due.

THE following Naval officers have been appointed on the Board of Visitors, to attend the annual examination of the Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on the 20th instant: Rear Admiral B. F. Sands, senior officer; Commodores C. R. P. Rodgers and John C. Howell; Medical Inspector Charles Eversfield, Paymaster Edwin Stewart and Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce.

MEETING OF THE ARMY SOCIETIES.

THE meeting of the Army societies at Cleveland, of which we gave some account last week, closed on Wednesday night with a banquet at the Rink. The transactions of the Army of the Potomac society were confined to the reception of the annual reports and the election of officers. The report of General Sharpe, recording secretary, is contained in the pamphlet already received by the members of the society. That of the treasurer, General H. E. Davies, Jr., is as follows:

May 12, 1871.	To balance forward.....	\$1,184.08
	To cash received at Boston for initiation fees.....	384.00
	To annual dues received at Boston.....	399.00
	To cash for certificates of membership.....	58.00
1872.		
	To cash from initiation fees.....	30.00
	To cash from annual dues.....	863.00
	To cash from certificates of membership.....	5.00
		\$2,914.08
	Less disbursements.....	1,608.79
		Balance in hand.....
		\$1,305.29

The following were chosen officers of the society for the coming year:

President—General Ambrose E. Burnside.
Treasurer—General Henry E. Davies, Jr.
Recording Secretary—General George H. Sharpe.
Corresponding Secretary—Colonel William C. Church.

In answer to a despatch from Francis Wayland, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, extending the society a cordial welcome to that State, New Haven was chosen as the place of the next annual meeting. May 15, 1873, was chosen as the date. Some enthusiastic members were anxious that the society should camp out at Gettysburg on their anniversary, but the practical difficulties in the way of such an undertaking led to the rejection of the proposition.

The committee chosen to report a time and place of meeting, reported New Haven, Buffalo, and Baltimore as the three places to be selected from, and the date above given for the time.

The oration of General Stewart L. Woodford, which preceded the business meeting of the society, was admirable in spirit and matter, and was delivered with an impressive effect which maintained the enthusiasm of the audience to the end. He was frequently interrupted by applause, the heartiness of which showed how his remarks were appreciated. General Woodford has rare skill in controlling an audience and carrying it along with him and with his subject, and as he depicted the various phases in the history of the Army of the Potomac, the recollections of the war revived again, and the emotions which controlled in those days of fervid patriotism and enthusiastic comradeship, once more took possession of the men of the Potomac Army. During the delivery of the oration General Phil. Sheridan made his appearance in the audience, and was received with the greeting which always attends his coming in an Army gathering. The poem of Mr. Stedman, which followed the oration, we have already published and commented upon. It was a spirited and scholarly production, and nothing more worthy of such an occasion has appeared since the poem of Bayard Taylor at Gettysburg.

Following the poem were brief remarks from Generals Meade, Burnside, Sheridan, Wright, Devens, Custer, Fairchild, Robinson, Keifer, and Sharpe, who were called out one by one by the audience. The remarks of General Devens were especially noticeable for eloquence and good taste. The following letter from President Grant was read by the Corresponding Secretary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
D. C., May 5, 1872.

To Major-General Joseph Hooker, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Up to within a few minutes of the present writing it has been my expectation, as it would be my pleasure, to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, on the 7th inst., in Cleveland. Unexpectedly, however, official business of such a pressing nature as to preclude the possibility of my leaving Washington now will deprive me of the pleasure I had anticipated, both in attending your meeting and in visiting the city of Cleveland. It would afford me special pleasure to meet together so many companions in arms as will be assembled there on the 7th. I predict for you a happy reunion, and wish you may all live to enjoy many more, and that in the future I may be so fortunate as to be permitted to be with you.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

THE CAVALRY SOCIETY.

The cavalrymen met at the Kennard House, Wednesday afternoon. General Sheridan, the president, in taking the chair expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of the veteran troopers, and said that he hoped the meeting would give itself earnestly to the work of effecting a permanent organization. Some changes in the name and constitution seemed necessary, and a committee had been charged with the work of preparing a report on the subject.

Major Whitehead, the secretary, read a report of the last meeting of the society which had taken place in May of last year in Boston.

The treasurer's report was presented and on motion was referred to a board of audit consisting of General Davies, Colonel Forsythe and Captain Mason.

After some discussion it was resolved to change the name of the society from that of the "Society of the Cavalry Corps of the Armies of the United States," to that of the "Society of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Cavalry of the Armies of the United States."

General Sheridan was re-elected president, Major G. Irvine Whitehead, secretary, and Major R. R. Corson, treasurer. The following were elected additional vice-presidents—Generals McM. Gregg, G. A. Custer, and H. E. Davies, Jr.

The following members were appointed a committee on badges to procure designs for the next meeting: Gen-

eral H. E. Davies, Major G. I. Whitehead, and Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell.

Generals H. B. Sargent, H. E. Davies, G. H. Chapman, G. A. Custer and Major Corson, were appointed an executive committee to make such arrangements for the next meeting as were necessary.

The meeting then adjourned to meet with the Society of the Army of the Potomac in New Haven next year.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

This society was called to order at the Kennard House by the president, General Burnside, who said:

"COMRADES OF THE NINTH CORPS:—There are but few of us here to-day, and it is only reasonable to suppose that our meetings will continue to grow smaller as the years go by. I look forward to our meetings with much pleasure every year, and it is but natural to feel a deeper affection for those left. By and by we shall be reduced to a corporal's guard, but the friendships formed in the field will always last. Our society is in a more prosperous condition to-day than it was last year. There was then a slight indebtedness on the books of the Society which has since been canceled."

The secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which considerable discussion arose upon the subject of preparing a form for a certificate of membership. The following committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Thomas West relative to preparing such certificate: General Robert E. Potter, Colonel D. A. Pell, and Colonel D. R. Larned.

General Burnside was re-elected president of the Society, General H. F. Hartranft, vice-president, General G. N. McKibben, recording and Colonel D. R. Larned, corresponding secretary, Colonel D. A. Pell, treasurer. Executive Committee—General John L. Otis, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, Colonel H. B. Crosby, Major J. B. Bell, Colonel W. W. Hutchings and General Harland.

It was decided to meet with the other Army societies in New Haven next year after some discussion, in the course of which one member said he "had rather meet with a 'corporal's guard' of the Ninth corps, and sit by the side of a dry goods box with a mug of ale and hard tack, than to assemble with a lot of other organizations which would swallow up our own, and he believed that the society had better meet by itself, even if only once in three years, than to meet annually with others."

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The National Encampment of this society was held on Wednesday, and was opened by a most admirable speech from the Grand Commander, General A. E. Burnside, who sharply rebuked the attempt which had been made in some quarters to connect the society with "political jobbery." Further on he declared, "We do not assemble to consult with each other as to what is most conducive to our own personal interests, nor are we assembled to consult as to what is most conducive to the success of any political party." The applause with which these sentiments were received showed how sympathetic the majority of the order are with General Burnside's efforts to lift it above the region of politics and partisan strife.

The Adjutant-General's report gave the following statement of the work of relief during the past year:

Amount expended,	\$74,675.75
Number of members relieved,	673
Number of persons not members relieved,	2,161

Total number of persons relieved,	2,834
25 per cent. should be added to the above on account of the disbursements not reported.	

The Inspector General, in his report, says: "I am certain that the great mass of our membership indignantly spurn any thought of the Grand Army being used, in any form or on any pretence, as a political machine. Had this feeling been shown more emphatically in the early days of our existence as an order, we would not now deplore hundreds of disbanded posts, killed by their interference in political affairs, or through their attempted use by designing partisans, who were only members for the sake of the loaves and the fishes. The Grand Army must, in the sternest manner, set the seal of its disapprobation on any attempt to make political capital out of it, whilst at the same time it may assert and protect the undoubted right of every member to take such part in political life as he deems proper."

The following officers for the National Encampment were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Ambrose E. Burnside.
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Louis A. Wagner.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Comrade J. Warren Keifer.

The remainder of the session was mainly occupied with the consideration of various amendments to rules and by-laws and other matters pertaining to the internal workings of the order.

THE BANQUET ON WEDNESDAY.

The banquet at the Rink on Wednesday evening, in which all the societies joined, gave a fitting conclusion to a pleasant reunion. The toasts were responded to as follows, each response being followed by music from the band.

1. The Union—General George G. Meade.
2. The President of the United States—General Charles Devens, Jr.
3. The Army and Navy—General Joseph Hooker.
4. The Army of the Potomac and Gettysburg—General George H. Sharpe.
5. The Armies of the West—General J. C. Lee.
6. The Cavalry, and Sheridan's Ride—Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan.
7. The Veteran Heroes of the Rank and File—Governor Lucius Fairchild.
8. Ohio in the War—Governor E. F. Noyes.
9. The Grand Army of the Republic—General A. E. Burnside.
10. Our Dead Heroes—Drank standing and in silence.
11. Our Citizen Soldiers and Soldier Citizens—General Henry E. Davies, Jr.
12. The Loyal Women—General Stewart L. Wood-

13. The Press—Colonel Wm. C. Church.

One of the pleasant features of the gathering was a reception at the house of Amasa Stone, to which the officers present in the city were invited.

The "Society of the Bummers" was reorganized at the close of the banquet by the choice of General Sharpe as president, vice Pleasanton absent in Europe. The election being by ballot Colonel Andrew Smith was instructed to cast one vote for General Sharpe as expressive of the unanimous sense of the meeting. This he did by depositing several empty champagne bottles in a box. Considerable discussion arose upon a point of order raised that the election was illegal, the ballot-box having been stuffed. It was decided that this point of order was not well taken; Colonel Smith having first deposited the contents of the champagne bottles inside of himself they really constituted but one bottle, being the outward and visible sign of an inward unity which was expressive of the sense of the meeting. It was further held that an attempt to prevent one New Yorker from stuffing a ballot-box in favor of another was an interference with a constitutional and time-honored privilege of the inhabitants of that sovereign State. Thus with jest and repartee and song the session was prolonged until after two o'clock in the morning, the utmost good humor prevailing throughout. There was sufficient exhilaration to give zest to the occasion, but no offensive exhibition of excess, and nothing which could offend the most sensitive taste. The best evidence of this, and perhaps the one great cause for it, was the fact that several ladies lingered until near the end. The attractive feature of the banquet was the presence of ladies in the gallery of the Rink. They occasioned some straggling in the ranks during the banquet, especially on the part of Sheridan and the other bachelors, but they gave a setting to the picture which we hope always to find on similar occasions in the future. At New Haven next year it is proposed to have a ball instead of a banquet; and after the meeting several general officers members of the society met, and in solemn counsel pledged themselves to each other that their wives should accompany them to the next gathering. We hope this example will be followed by others. No one need fear excess in an entertainment to which the wives and the maidens are invited, and this one criticism made upon our Army gathering will lose its force. The meeting at Cleveland was noticeably free from occasion for such criticism.

After the Bummers had adjourned they marched, headed by the band discoursing lively tunes, to the Kennard, where a dress parade was held by General Sharpe, and the company finally dismissed to meet again next year.

THE FRENCH ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the subject of the sale of arms by the War Department during the French war, have presented a majority and minority report. The majority report opens with the announcement that thirty-one meetings were held by the committee, extending from March 6 to April 23. All the witnesses cited answered the questions of the committee fully, except Senators Schurz and Sumner, who are censured for sheltering themselves behind artificial and arbitrary immunities belonging to the feudal days and resting upon monarchical principles and the existence of castes in society, and refusing to testify.

Therefore, notwithstanding the protest of Senator Sumner, to which they have given due consideration, the committee comes to the conclusion that a subpoena was properly issued to him, and that he was bound to obey it and to testify before the committee, and that his refusal to answer the questions which were put to him cannot be justified. In regard to the sales of ordnance stores by the Government of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1871, the amount, kind and description sold, the purchasers thereof, the dates of delivery, the price for which sold, the amount received and the date of the authority of sale are fully shown by the exhibit, by which it appears that the net balance received was \$9,409,367, all of which has been paid into the Treasury. The committee were also directed to inquire into the circumstances under which these sales were made. In determining what was intended by this requirement of the resolution they were guided by the debate which took place in the Senate pending the resolution, and considered the following questions:

First. Were the sales authorized by law?

Second. Were they made with a view to the best interests of the Government?

Third. Were they made without preference to any purchaser or class of purchasers?

Fourth. Were the sales made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of the United States as a neutral power pending the war between France and Germany?

Fifth. Whether any officer of the Government of the United States has shared any profits or advantages from such sales, or derived any benefits therefrom.

The committee, duly jealous of the honor of our country and the reputation of the officers of our Government, have great satisfaction in being able, after the most thorough and impartial investigation, to say that there is nothing in these transactions which reflects dishonor upon either.

The committee say they find that the sales were made according to the settled construction of the statute in the War Department, with results exceedingly favorable to the Government. Therefore they find nothing in the conduct of the Secretary of War or his subordinates deserving censure in this respect. There is no doubt they all proceeded in the full belief that they were acting in strict conformity with the law. The right to sell the stores cannot be questioned. The manner of sale, at the worst, was a mere error or irregularity in the details of the execution of an undoubted power; and in the result there was no sacrifice of any interest of the Government. The sales were conducted openly and fairly, and the prices received by the Government were higher than could have been expected and much higher than the same stores now command. To this effect is the testi-

mony of every competent witness upon the subject. The sales were considered on the part of the officers in charge with a single view to procuring the highest possible price for the Government, and without the least pretence to purchasers, either as to opportunities or conditions of purchase, except that persons were excluded from the opportunity to purchase who were suspected of being agents of France, then at war with Germany.

The committee then proceed to discuss the question, "Were the sales made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of the United States as a neutral power, pending the war between France and Germany?" After quoting the principles of international law they say that Congress, by the act of 1868, directed the Secretary of War to dispose of these arms and stores, and the Government, being engaged in such sales prior to the war between France and Germany, had a right to continue the same during the war, and might, in the city of Washington, have sold and delivered any amount of such stores to Frederick William or Louis Napoleon in person without violating the obligations of neutrality, provided such sales were made in good faith, not for the purpose of influencing the strife, but in the execution of the lawful purpose of the Government to sell its surplus arms and stores.

The United States, therefore, having a perfect right to sell these arms, the committee proceed to consider what was, in fact, done by the Government in the premises, coming to the conclusion, without hesitation, that the sales of arms and military stores during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were not made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of our Government as a neutral power, and this, to recapitulate, for three reasons:

First. The Remingtons were not, in fact, agents of France during the time when sales were made to them.

Second. If they were such agents such fact was neither known nor suspected by our Government at the time the sales were made.

Third. If they had been such agents, and if that fact had been known to our Government, or if, instead of sending agents, Louis Napoleon or Frederick William had personally appeared at the War Department to purchase arms, it would have been lawful for us to sell to either of them, in pursuance of a national policy adopted by the United States prior to the commencement of hostilities. There is not the slightest foundation for even a suspicion that any officer of the War Department or of the Government derived any advantage from these sales.

The name of General Rufus Ingalls having been mentioned in this connection, and he having been subjected to some criticism, the committee feel bound, as a mere act of justice, to say that he is fully exonerated. His only connection with this transaction was the execution of an unofficial friendly office in delivering a message to and making an inquiry of the French minister at Washington, for which he neither received nor expected to receive the slightest consideration or advantage; and the committee believe the conduct of the Secretary of War and his subordinates in these transactions entirely blameless, resulting in great advantage to the Government; and inasmuch as the Remingtons have also been mentioned in this connection, justice requires at the hand of the committee the remark that this investigation has not resulted in impeaching the high character which they have so long sustained for enterprise and business integrity. Our country may justly be proud of such citizens.

The committee, in conclusion, say an examination of the testimony cannot fail to produce the impression that the Marquis de Chambrun is the source of all the aspersions which have been thrown upon our Government and the suspicions which have been cast upon its officials. His connection with the Legation of France, from which he sometimes emerges and under which at other times he shelters himself, leaves in doubt what was his real purpose in all this matter. At times he seems to have been intriguing in the interest of the French Government, to establish claims or causes of complaint against American citizens; at other times he seems to have been acting as the agent or friend of his relative, the former consul-general of France at New York, M. Place. It is impossible to determine from the testimony precisely where the official character ended and his personal efforts commenced, or precisely what was the purpose for which he desired this investigation; but it is certain that he labored constantly and finally with success to accomplish it. Having failed to procure an investigation by our Government, by which he hoped to obtain proof to affect the trial of his friend and relative, M. Place, in France, by applying to Senator Patterson and Secretary Belknap, both friends of the administration of our Government; the Marquis next applied to Senators Schurz and Sumner. He furnished to Senator Sumner the copy of the letter from Mr. Remington to Le Cesne, although in a subsequent conversation with Secretary Boutwell, he denied he had done so, and charged upon Senator Patterson that he, Chambrun, had given the letter to him to be shown to the President, and that Senator Patterson had just given it, or a copy of it, to Senator Sumner. This letter was one of the principal inducements to the introduction by Senator Sumner of the resolution for investigation. Another inducement was the supposed discrepancy between the accounts of the War and the Treasury Departments in regard to these sales, which turns out not to have existed; and yet another was a pretended resolution of the French Assembly, or some committee thereof, which, it appears, never was passed.

Had Senators Sumner and Schurz applied to the Treasury and War Departments for information on this subject, with the slight inconvenience of five minutes' walk, but which they omitted to do, they would have learned all the material facts which it has cost the Government thousands of dollars to ascertain by this investigation. They would have learned that there was no discrepancy between the accounts of the two departments, and that there was no fraud nor violation of the law of nations in these sales; but in that case Mr. Chambrun would have failed in his efforts to use the Senate as an instrumen-

tality for obtaining testimony to vindicate his friend M. Place, and the opportunity would have been lost to cast suspicion upon and raise a scandal against the executive administration of our Government. To rest the case this investigation was moved—first upon a statement that a certain resolution had been adopted in France; second, upon misapprehension as to the state of accounts between two executive departments of our Government; and third, on a totally unfounded suspicion as to the conduct of the War Department in making the sales. It is now ascertained that such supposed resolution never was passed; that the other two grounds had no existence in fact, as might easily have been discovered by the Senators who moved and supported this resolution of inquiry. In yet other words, this resolution was based upon one falsehood, one misapprehension, and one unfounded suspicion, and would not have been moved at all had other Senators imitated the wisdom and prudence which marked the course of Senator Patterson. The committee also inquired whether the breech-loading muskets or other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders were not sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to impair the defensive capacity of the country in time of war, and, after quoting testimony upon the subject, say there can be no doubt that the Government could arm a million of men as fast as they could be raised and organized to receive arms. The committee, therefore, report that the sales under consideration have not seriously impaired the defensive capacity of the country in time of war.

Senator Stevenson, who presents the minority report first says that the testimony shows that a balance of \$319,634.47 was alleged to have been spent by the War Department in preparing the arms and stores for sale, and the costs incurred in making the sales has never been paid in the Treasury. The items of these expenditures have not been given.

In regard to the second subject of inquiry—the legality of the sales—the minority call attention to the language of the acts of the 3d of March, 1825, and 20th of July, 1868. The first of these acts requires that an inspection or survey of the stores sold should be made. The latter law does not repeal the first, but adds to its requirements as to advertising, etc., before private sales are made. Mr. Stevenson continues that it does not appear that any inspection of the damaged or unsuitable arms was made, and that therefore the law of 1825 was violated. The testimony shows that the War Department put the following construction upon the statute of 1868:

a. That the advertisement of a small quantity of arms or ordnance stores of any kind authorized the sale of any quantity of the same kind which the Government might thereafter have to sell.

b. That a formal offer at public sale after thirty days' notice of each lot sold was not necessary.

c. That if a superior model of a carbine or musket had been invented, and partially introduced, all other models however good might be sold as "damaged or otherwise unsuitable," etc., no matter how small the quantity of the most recent model might be at the time in the possession of the Government.

The testimony shows that General Schofield first placed the above construction on the law of 1868; that he communicated it verbally to the Ordnance Bureau, and that it has been adopted by the present Secretary of War, though the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General, rendered in 1869, and also given in the testimony, warrants no such construction. The debates in the Senate and House of Representatives are also quoted to show that, when the law of 1868 was passed, the general understanding in Congress as to the meaning of this act was not in accordance with that of the War Department. Again, many of the breech-loaders sold were of the new calibre (.50), while others of the old calibre (.58), are still in the possession of the Government, and 36,231 Springfield muzzle-loaders are still in the hands of the militia. Mr. Stevenson concludes, therefore, that the sale of breech-loaders was wholly without warrant of law so long as there were left in the United States Arsenals, or in the hands of the militia, arms inferior to those sold.

On the third topic of inquiry, the minority reports that prudence and wise policy alike dictated that the larger supply of breech-loaders deemed by General Dyer in his annual report for 1870 (1,000,000) was the number he thought we ought to have, absolutely necessary to be kept in our arsenals should not have been diminished even though, in an emergency, inferior muzzle-loaders and carbines might supply their place, lest the defensive capacity of the country might be reduced, and the Government forced, in case of sudden war, to look to a foreign market for the purchase of arms.

In regard to the strict observance of the order of the Secretary of War of October 18, 1870, the report continues:

"The undersigned is of opinion that if the Secretary of War considered it his duty to prohibit the sale of arms to a known agent of a belligerent or his sub-agents, for the purpose of securing the observance of the neutral obligations of the United States, he should have considered it equally his duty to rescind a sale of arms made to such an agent, as soon as the latter was discovered to be such, and to prevent the delivery of the arms to be so sold." The testimony shows that no such action was taken, but that arms sold on the 12th and 13th of October, 1870, were not all delivered for two months after their destination was discovered.

The undersigned can therefore not escape the conclusion that the order of the Secretary of War, was in this case flagrantly and with open eyes violated by the Ordnance Bureau with the sanction of the War Department. But this is not the only case in which the order of the Secretary of War failed to be observed. After his discovery, Colonel Squire, the known agent of Remington, procured the intercession of other persons as middlemen to effect the purchase of arms from the Government of the United States. Two of these (Austin, Baldwin & Co., and Thomas Richardson) might, if strict

vigilance had been exercised, have been properly suspected of being in business connection with Remington."

The history of the exchange of Gatling guns is reviewed at length with the following result:

"The conclusion is inevitable that there was an understanding between Remington and somebody connected with the Ordnance Bureau in regard to the exchange of these guns; for without this neither the matter of the deposit (to pay for the new carriages), nor the delivery of the gun carriages could have been effected in the absence of instructions and advice of any kind from General Franklin. In no other way can the testimony be harmonized. Franklin testified that he thought at the time that the Chief of Ordnance knew all about who was the purchaser of these guns, and where they were going."

The minority calls attention to the fact that the defect in the 10,000 navy rifles sold to Poultny & Trimble of Baltimore, and by them to Remington, was brought to the attention of the Navy Department by Remington himself, and that, having convinced the Department that they were imperfect, he bought them himself at an advanced price; that the arms and ordnance stores were delivered in New York in lighters in the Government pay and in charge of employees of the Ordnance Bureau on board the French steamers; that the cases were, many of them, marked "R. F." which meant "République Française," and were received for by the same person who received the arms sold to Remington, and that certificates that the arms and stores were in good order were given by a representative of the Ordnance Bureau to a French officer stationed in New York to inspect them.

The minority report does not discuss at much length the right of the United States to sell arms to either belligerent, though Senator Stevenson does not agree to the affirmative of this proposition laid down by the majority. "The Secretary of War," he says, "by his order forbidding the sale of munitions of war to France or Germany, acted wisely and well. This action was just to the country and alike creditable to himself. It is much to be regretted that this order was not strictly obeyed. The officers who, by negligence and disobedience, failed in this particular, deserve more than ordinary censure."

Attention is next called to the fact that the order of the President, suspending the sale of arms from January 23, 1871, to April 23, was violated, and published printed telegrams quoted in proof.

On the fifth topic the report admits that "the testimony fails to disclose any corruption or improper conduct on the part of any officer or other employee of the Government in the sale of arms or munitions of war. If errors were committed, it is gratifying to know they were occasioned by no sordid or selfish purpose."

As to improper intercourse by any Senator or other American citizen with an officer or agent of a foreign Government, the report concludes: "There is nothing to cast the slightest reproach upon any of the distinguished gentlemen who have been mentioned in this connection, and nothing has been disclosed as having taken place which was not in every sense creditable and proper."

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1872.

Circular No. 49.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery held at the quarters, No. 1,103 Walnut street, on Wednesday evening, May 8, at 8 o'clock, the following officers were duly invested:

Commander—Brevet Major-General George Cadwalader, U. S. Army, late major-general U. S. Volunteers.

Senior Vice-Commander—Commander John P. Gillis, U. S. Navy.

Junior Vice-Commander—Colonel and Brevet Major-General George H. Crozman, U. S. Army.

Recorder—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sam. B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., U. S. Volunteers.

Registrar—Paymaster Alexander W. Russell, U. S. Navy.

Treasurer—Captain P. Direk Keyser, M. D., late U. S. Volunteers.

Chancellor—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Collins, M. D., U. S. Volunteers.

Chaplain—Captain John Jay Pomeroy, late chaplain U. S. Volunteers.

Council—Commander George F. Emmons, U. S. Navy; Captain William A. T. Maddox, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps; Captain Nalbro Frazier, late U. S. Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff, U. S. Army; Mr. Samuel Bradford Fales.

Pursuant to the provisions of article XV., section 1, and of article XXI., section 3, of the constitution, the annual election of officers was held. The following-named candidates for membership were balloted for and duly elected Companions of the order of the first class:

Brevet Brigadier-General Duncan S. Walker, late major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers, Washington City, D. C.

Brevet Brigadier-General Pennock Huey, U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram C. Alleman, late One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 39 South Third street.

Major William C. Roller, M. D., late surgeon Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant Oliver Payson Rex, M. D., late assistant surgeon Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Veteran Infantry, 100 North Fifteenth street.

Kingston Goddard, Jr., M. D., late acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy, 239 South Thirteenth street.

By command of Major-General George Cadwalader.

SAMUEL B. WYLIE MITCHELL,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers, Recorder.

WE noticed recently that the British Admiralty had decided upon practically testing the strength of the turrets of the iron-clad *Glatton*, by sending her sister ship *Holst* to pound away at them with twelve and a half ton guns in the English Channel. The English newspapers now report that Lord John Hay, at one time a Lord of the Admiralty, is going to try an experiment which will not certainly be in *corpore vili*. The gallant officer is to go on board the *Glatton* to ascertain what effect will be produced upon her by the guns of the *Holst*.

REV. E. B. Tuttle, post chaplain U. S. Army, sailed in the *Baltic* May 11, with his wife, for the purpose of spending some time in the Island of Jersey to recuperate his impaired health.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—On Thursday evening of last week this command assembled at the State Arsenal in full-dress uniform for review and drill. This was the final effort of the Twelfth for this season, and, as usual, it sought to show how much it could do as compared with other regiments in the National Guard, as well as to exhibit to its friends the general improvement in its drill over last season. The regiment, under command of Colonel Ward, paraded, after consolidation, eight commands of twelve files, and presented a very attractive appearance. In the absence of General Ward, the First brigade commander, Colonel Ward, accompanied by the brigade staff, reviewed the troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve being in command. This ceremony, in our estimation, was the handsomest ever offered by any command in this building. The "passage" was admirable, company distance excellent, and salutes exceptionally good. A review within the confines of a room of about 200 by 75 feet, even with a command of the size of the Twelfth as on this occasion, is difficult, and seldom executed without more or less confusion, especially when the band and field music "turn out." Any one can understand that the right of the regiment almost meets the left before the latter is in motion, with the consequence of loss of distance and general confusion in coming into line. In this instance, however, as the left company commenced wheeling in column on the original alignment, the battalion was halted, and guides covered, the companies dressing "left backward;" thus correct distances were secured, and the companies came into line in beautiful style. The band and drum corps, the latter under Drum-Major Brown, who made his *debut* on this evening, was well conducted. We observed that the rear rank of the drum corps only turned out to beat the ruffle, which was strictly correct, though seldom practised by drum-majors. The drum corps, however, committed an error when it "ruffled" the lieutenant-colonel, when the adjutant turned over the command at formation. Battalion movements followed by the right and left, Colonel Ward commencing the drill with the left movement, "back from the left to march to the right" in column of fours, and then "left front into line," etc. We are of the opinion by that the regimental commander made a mistake opening the drill with movements by the left, for the men had scarcely become steady in the start off, and the left executions did not tend to aid them to any great degree. By this we do not infer that the "left" was not well done, but we think "right" movements would have helped the steadiness of the regiment vastly. To illustrate the singularity of some movements as executed by the left, we have only to mention that in executing "double column at half distance" the colors remained on the left of the fifth instead of the fourth company centre, division.

The Twelfth is particularly well instructed in its movements by the right and left, as this and its other drills during the past winter have amply shown. There were several errors on the part of officers during the drill, but none very serious. The company distances were generally very fair, but on resuming the march in column of fours, after executing "on the right close column by division," the fourth was the only division that did not lose distance in every instance, the chiefs of division waiting too long before giving the command right (or left) forward. In breaking right or left to march in opposite direction nearly every company lost distance. There is one little matter which the Twelfth must correct, and that is the entire breaking of the alignment, even at a "rest" (par. 466, Upton). This paragraph should not be interpreted in the same sense as the one following, as has been the habit of this regiment (with the exception of stacking arms) at the past few drills. Under the circumstances it would be far better to informally dismiss the battalion and reform than to have men straggling in for several minutes after the lines have been reformed. Men, we observed, left the drill-room, and there is every doubt, in our opinion, whether all of them returned. After the "rest" the fronts of the companies were reduced two files each, and the drill continued until 11 P.M., closing with a dress parade, which ceremony equalled if it did not surpass the review.

The regimental commander gave this regiment a good (long) drilling, as the hour of dismissal indicates, but we fear his enthusiasm this time carried him a little too far. The evening was excessively warm, and experience tells us that full-dress uniforms are not quite as cool as fatigue blouses, especially at drill. Colonel Ward is a good and naturally a popular officer, but excessive drilling like this will have a tendency to cool some of his popularity among the members of the regiment. This no one would regret more than ourselves, for we have watched with interest the progress of the Twelfth under Colonel Ward, and feel assured, in fact know, it would not occupy its present high position but for his efforts and constant care. In future let us suggest more promptitude at roll call, and drills of less duration, and particularly at the close of the season in a warm room. Colonel Ward understands the School of the Battalion most thoroughly, and seldom commits an error in his instructions or in the delivery of orders. His voice is clear, and his orders enunciated with a distinctness scarcely equalled among commandants in the division. He, however, in one instance on this evening, by a slight slip during the execution of the manual en-

deavored to "unfix" his command when it was already in a "fix." The error, however, was scarcely observed. Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve and Major Cruger, the two other soldierly-looking field officers, were equal to the occasion at all times; and Adjutant Murphy, let us say, infused the same spirit in his movements at the drill as he usually exhibits in the recitation of "Shamus O'Brien," and we presume among his friends that is all sufficient. The attendance of spectators was unusually large, and the interest manifested throughout the drill was exceedingly marked. The regimental band, under leader Alexander, exhibited improvement on its former efforts, and the whole affair was one of the most interesting ever held by the regiment, which at this drill showed an increase of two companies, or sixty-three men, over last year's closing exhibition.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—This brigade, Brigadier General J. M. Varian, will parade May 30, fully equipped, field and staff mounted. The line will form at 2:30 P.M. on the east side of Madison avenue in the following order, left resting on Thirty-fifth street: First Troop Washington Grays, Seventh regiment, Ninth regiment, Fifteenth regiment, First regiment, Eighth regiment. Captain Daniel D. Wylie will detail one sergeant and four privates to report at 60 St. Mark's Place at 1 P.M. Brigade staff will report at 60 St. Mark's Place, mounted, at 1 P.M.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—In consequence of the absence of the Eleventh brigade battery commandant, Captain Simons, on a wedding tour, the regiment has made no definite arrangement about its exhibition in street firing as yet in connection with howitzers. There will be no public exhibition, however, until after the New York parade, and then it will depend upon the Eleventh brigade field day. The Twenty-first Infantry, of Poughkeepsie, will visit the Forty-seventh on the 16th or 23d day of July. The Forty-seventh committee have visited Sands Point, L.I., and we understand made arrangements for the entertainment of their guests. The Forty-seventh and its commanders understand the entertainment business exceedingly well, and we guarantee the members of the Twenty-first a good time and a hearty welcome. Recruiting in the Forty-seventh has received a sudden impetus in the passage of the Greenpoint \$10,000 armory bill by the New York Legislature. Company I is located in this portion of Brooklyn, and this money is to be appropriated with a view of providing this and a prospective company with suitable quarters.

SECOND DIVISION.—The division line for the parade for inspection and review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in connection with the First division N. G. S. N. Y., ordered by G. O. No. 1, c. s., from these headquarters, will be formed, deployed, on the east side of Madison avenue, New York, right resting on Thirty-fourth street, at 2:30 P.M. May 30. The Fifth brigade will form on the north side of Twenty-fourth street, right resting on Madison avenue; the Eleventh brigade on the north side of Twenty-third street, right resting on Madison avenue; Batteries A and B, Artillery, on the north side of Twenty-sixth street, right resting on Madison avenue. Brigade commanders will report to the chief of staff at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street as soon as their commands are formed. The division staff will assemble, mounted, and in full uniform, at headquarters, and the Separate Troop Cavalry, Second division, will report to the chief of staff, at same place, at 12:30 o'clock P.M. The line of march will be down Fifth avenue to the point of review, which will be established in Washington Square, south of Waverley Place.

BATTERY K, FIRST DIVISION.—This battery will parade in full uniform, mounted, for inspection and review on Decoration Day, May 30. Roll call at the armory, corner of White and Elm streets, at 12:30 o'clock P.M. The battery will visit the fortifications in the harbor of New York June 10. The steamer *Sleepy Hollow* has been chartered for this purpose, and will leave the foot of Christopher street at 8:15 o'clock A.M.

NINTH INFANTRY.—On the afternoon of Thursday week this organization paraded for drill at Tompkins Square. The regiment, headed by drum corps, made its appearance on the ground about 4:30 o'clock, forming an equalization of ten commands of twelve files, which frontage, after the command had halted on reaching the centre of the ground, was increased one file by distribution of stragglers, etc. This odd file undoubtedly increased the frontage of the regiment; but was it warrantable? The Ninth has certainly waned in numbers and spirit since the death of its late commander, so that one could scarcely recognize the Ninth of to-day and the Ninth of six months ago. It has been well provided for, and how can it in so short a time have become reduced almost one half? There have been either excessive expulsions or "droppings" in the regiment, or else the courts-martial do not do their duty, for the Ninth formerly paraded from sixteen to twenty-two files, and at inspections always beat the Seventh in numbers—that is, according to its published figures. There is no good reason, in our opinion, why the Ninth should not be in as good condition to-day as at any time since its organization. Without now attempting to criticise the battalion movements in detail at this drill, we cannot but confess some little disappointment at the lack of knowledge displayed by the officers of the line. We have no particular fault to find with the men, the battalion commander, or his assistants; but the line officers, with few exceptions, were by no means up to the usual standard of a

first-class organization, and several of the most stupid errors were committed almost at the outset of the drill. Company commanders were not self-reliant, and frequently many would follow the errors of another instead of executing an order without direct reference to the company on the right or left of their own companies. This was particularly observable in the execution of "right front into line, face to the rear," when at least one half of the companies halted on the line instead of marching three paces beyond the line of battle, then wheeling about to the left by fours (par. 989, Upton). In this movement Captain Kittle's company wheeled about by fours to the right and completely inverted his position, and remained so throughout nearly the whole drill. The four tall front rank men in this inverted position of the company did not aid in hiding the mistake of the commandant, or add to the appearance of the company, especially in division formation. The companies in almost every instance lost distance, particularly in breaking right to march to the left. A few of the ploy and deployments were well executed; the marching in line was very fair; the company alignments generally good; the men steady and attentive. Lieutenant-Colonel Braine was mounted on the handsome horse formerly ridden by the Colonel Fisk, and the lieutenant-colonel, as usual, exhibited all the qualities of a careful instructor and thorough soldier. We could not understand the necessity, however, at the close of the drill, of forming single rank then coming into line and marching with closed ranks around the entire square for the mere purpose apparently of inverting the position of the command, which came near going off the ground left in front. But perhaps we did not comprehend the regimental commandant's object.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—This brigade, Brigadier-General Meserole, will parade in the city of New York on the 30th inst. for inspection and review. Brigade line will be formed on the north side of Twenty-third street, right resting on Madison avenue, at 2 o'clock P.M. The brigade staff, mounted and in full uniform, will assemble at brigade headquarters at 12:30 o'clock P.M.

THE DECORATION DAY REVIEW AND THE VETERANS.—The following communication has been received from a Grand Army Republican in relation to the parade on Decoration Day. The review of course will prevent many of the members of the National Guard from participating in the pleasing ceremony of decorating the graves of comrades:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: The First and Second divisions of the National Guard have been ordered to parade for inspection and review on the 30th inst.—a day observed by a great many in paying tribute to the memory of departed relatives and friends. The organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed, as you are aware, of veterans of the late war, and many of whom also belong to the National Guard, especially celebrate this day in decorating the graves of their departed comrades. Doubtless this fact did not occur to the authorities when the order was issued. Would it not be well to have the parade set for some other day? The fine imposed for non-attendance is quite large, and will prove a great hardship.

ONE OF THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the establishment of a rifle range has finally passed both branches of the State Legislature, and only awaits the Governor's signature, which there is no reason to doubt that it will receive. This gives a substantial basis to the organization, and we hope that the members of the National Guard will be prompt to enroll themselves in its ranks, and be prepared to compete for the State prizes which this bill also provides for, and the other prizes which will be offered. The success of the bill is largely due to the active interest taken in it by Assemblyman Judd in the lower house and Senator O'Brien in the upper house. These efforts have been ably seconded by the arguments and influence of Captain Wingate, Generals Shaler, Woodward, Jourdan, Colonels Spencer, Cullen, and others of the National Guard. General Burnside and General Hooker have also taken a warm interest in its success.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—A promenade (sic) concert and testimonial to Messrs. Papst and Contero, the well known leaders of the excellent band of this regiment, will take place on this (Saturday) evening at Burnham's Academy, Brooklyn. The band of this regiment, through the energy of its leaders, has well sustained its reputation among the first-class musical institutions of Brooklyn, and, as a military band, has few superiors. The uniform concerts given by the band during the past winter have been most successful, and the good music of the band has not been one of the least inducements to attendants. We therefore trust Brooklyn and the Twenty-third—particularly at this testimonial to its leaders—will come forward in "double time."

Next week the question of the Brooklyn Rink for an armory for this command will doubtless be finally settled; immediately after which preparations for the reconstruction of that building will take place, so as to have the building ready for the winter.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The left wing of this command, comprising Companies F, E, C, and G, assembled on Tuesday evening at the armory for instruction in the school of the battalion. Colonel Roehr was in command. The companies were equalized into six commands of ten files each. To say that the various movements performed at this drill, such as right front into line, face to the rear, close column by division, form square, etc., were executed correctly would be stating an untruth; but the officers and men, however, paid strict attention, and remarkable improve-

ment was exhibited in this portion of the drill and the manual of arms.

MILITARY EXEMPTIONS—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The acting secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Assessors has communicated to Major-General Woodward, commanding Second division, the following decision of the Attorney-General of the State, relative to chapter 245, laws of 1871, section 1, which reads as follows:

"Every general and staff officer, every field officer, and every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the military forces of this State, who enlisted or accepted office during any of the time from April 17, 1854, to April 29, 1865, and was, or may be, honorably discharged after serving for seven years, shall for ever after, so long as he remains a citizen of this State, be exempt from jury duty and from the payment of highway taxes not exceeding six days in any one year; and every such person not assessed for highway taxes shall be entitled to a reduction in the assessment of his real and personal property to the amount of five hundred dollars each year; the exemption and deduction herein provided for to be allowed only on the production to the assessor or assessors of the town, ward, or city in which he resides, of a certificate of his honorable discharge after a service of seven years, and the same shall only be allowed during the time in which the books of the assessors are open for review and correction."

The books of the assessors will this year (1872), and hereafter, be open for review and correction in the month of June, instead of July, as formerly.

The assessors have the written opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, in which he decides that a member of the National Guard, having served seven years, is not entitled to exemption as an active member, unless he re-enlists in due form, although his name is carried on the roll of the active members.

The assessors will require the certificate of membership to entitle to the exemption of \$1,000.

From this communication it will be seen that active members of the National Guard who have not yet served seven years are entitled to the \$1,000 exemption, if their certificates of membership are properly signed up; while those who enlisted from April 17, 1854, to April 29, 1865, and are still in service, or have been honorably discharged, are entitled to the \$500 deduction. These provisions do not apply to commissioned officers, who are entitled to the full \$1,000 exemption as long as they hold their commissions.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—This battery will assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) on Thursday next, at 12:30 P. M., at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, New York, for inspection and review. The following officers have been duly elected and commissioned, with rank from February 26: Julius F. Simons, captain, vice Wm. H. H. Beebe, resigned; Munson H. Beebe, first lieutenant, vice J. F. Simons, promoted; Chas. K. Strong, second lieutenant, vice M. H. Beebe, promoted. Thomas E. Richardson has been elected first sergeant, vice C. K. Strong, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.—The success of the proposed encampment of this regiment is now assured beyond doubt. At a meeting of the Board of Officers held on Wednesday evening the reports of the several companies were received, and showed a very large majority in favor of the Saratoga encampment from the 3d to the 9th of July. The vote was much larger than even some of the most sanguine anticipated, and it is safe to say that the regiment will encamp nearly 600 members. Whatever the Seventh has heretofore undertaken it generally has done well, and we feel satisfied that this will be no exception to the rule; on the contrary, we are assured this will excel anything in the way of a volunteer encampment ever attempted by a National Guard command. While we have always strongly advocated encampments among the various organizations of the National Guard, we at the same time have never favored the selection of watering places as the situation of these instructive schools of soldiery. The Seventh, however, claims to have made more satisfactory arrangements, and at less *pro rata* cost per man, for an encampment near Saratoga, than were possible at any other suitable place yet offered. The regulations governing encampments, as far as practicable, will be strictly adhered to; therefore those who join this enterprise with the same idea of an excursion trip for pleasure merely, may be mistaken. The Seventh proposes by this encampment to give its members the full worth of their money by a happy combination of beneficial military instruction with pleasurable excitement.

From General Orders No. 4, issued by Colonel Clark, May 16, we extract the following:

Company B, Captain Van Norden, and Company F, Captain Bird, are hereby detailed as an escort to Company D, First regiment of Infantry, N. G. of Pennsylvania, Captain Charles K. Ide, during its visit to this city in June next.

This regiment having by a vote of its companies decided to encamp near Saratoga Springs, orders will be issued in due time for such encampment, the regiment to leave New York on the 3d day of July, and to return to this city on the 9th day of July. Nine years have elapsed since this regiment has received any practical instructions in camp duty, and the necessity of such instruction to a military organization is obvious. It is hoped and believed that every member of the regiment will make an earnest effort to participate in the duties and pleasures of this encampment. While instruction in camp duty and general military improvement will be the primary object of the encampment, the commandant will spare no effort to make the week at Saratoga so agreeable to all concerned that it will be recollect only with pleasure.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—Company K, Ninth regiment, in accordance with the custom established last year, announces the names of the following members who have not been absent at roll call during the past year, which according to the laws of

this company exempts them from detail for the ensuing year: Corporal J. B. Lathrop, Privates F. B. Wright, H. E. Hillbrand, W. G. Rockett. Privates Walter Van Vleck, Wm. C. Woods, and Jo'n Coykendell are deserving of mention as having missed but one roll call during the past year. Private Wright has now completed his second year without missing a roll call. Captain Bird W. Spencer, the commandant, also extends thanks to Lieutenant J. A. Mulligan and First Sergeant O. H. Ainsworth for their assistance during the past drill season..... First Sergeant J. Weill, Sergeants Hermeidinger, Block, and B. Weill, and Corporals G. Detweller and D. Donnelly, Company A, Fifty-fifth Infantry, have been reduced to the ranks for continued neglect of duty.....At the meeting of New York city supervisors, held on Monday, Supervisor Gilsey, chairman of the committee on armories and drill-rooms, presented a resolution recommending the allowance of \$500,000 for armories during the year. It was adopted. It was resolved to execute leases of premises as follows: Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth street for the purposes of armories and drill-rooms, for the term of ten years and eight months from September 1, 1871, at an annual rent of \$6,000 to May 1, 1872, and thereafter at an annual rent of \$7,500. The comptroller was authorized and directed to pay such rents. A resolution ordering \$4,000 for repairs of Twenty-second regiment armory was adopted.....The following spasmodic telegraphic "special" from New York to the Philadelphia *All Day City Item* appeared under date of May 7: "William B. Franklin, for the past eight or ten years a member of the Seventh regiment, hanged himself early yesterday morning at his residence, 345 Sixth avenue. Mr. Franklin was a dentist at 417 Sixth avenue. He was highly esteemed. Lately he had business troubles, and exhibited symptoms of despondency. On Sunday night he told his wife he wished to sleep by himself in the attic, and about 10 o'clock went upstairs. On Monday morning his lifeless body was found hanging to the bed-post. The knees touched the floor, his shoulders being thrown forward. The body was yet warm. He leaves two children.".....Mr. D. L. Downing, the leader of the Ninth regiment band, will be given a "benefit" on Sunday evening, the occasion being the final concert at the Grand Opera. Mr. Downing is a deserving and capable leader.....The Fifth Maryland will encamp at Hagerstown, Md., about the same time the Seventh New York encamp at Saratoga, N. Y.....The Providence Star is responsible for the following interesting information for "whom it may concern": "A few days ago a letter was shown us from an officer of the Seventy-first New York regiment, stating that the Seventy-first and Twenty-second were talking of an excursion to Boston next month, and also that the Light Infantry of this city had invited them to accept of their hospitality on their way home. We are now informed that no invitation has been extended to them by the Light Infantry, nor by any officer of that organization. Colonel Dennis, while in New York, merely told one of the officers that if they concluded to go to Boston, he would do anything in his power to aid them in regard to transportation. And there the matter ended.".....The bill appropriating \$29,295 to the Ninth regiment National Guard, in settlement of its claim for moneys paid for uniforms, and worn out in the late war, was lost in the Assembly on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table. Bills amending the charter of the Old Guard of the city of New York, however, passed in time to save further trouble.....The regiments of the Second division—particularly the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh—intend making a strong effort to parade in large numbers on the 30th inst. The two former regiments will parade in white trousers.....The colonel of the Forty-seventh is "up in arms," it is reported, because the Eleventh brigade commander has released from prison a delinquent of the regiment, who, it is said, has defied the regiment and marshal for a long time past. Marshal Lieutuscher, a few days since, after a severe struggle with the wife of the delinquent, in which he received some severe scratches, succeeded in arresting him and placing him in jail. The brigade commander, however, with his natural kindly heart, could not withstand maternal appeals; he therefore released the prisoner, who has gone forth to sin again, and defy the law once more.....The First division—in fact the National Guard—has lost one of the most efficient and thorough inspecting officers by the resignation of Major Edward Gilon, the inspector of the First brigade. Major Gilon understood his duties in every detail, and never failed to carry them out effectually and with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.Colonel Knox McAfee, in command of Company E (Webster Guard), Twelfth, has resigned. This will be a severe loss to the company, the members having the greatest admiration for their capable leader.....The policy which the Ninth regiment pursued in the election of its late colonel, of consulting availability to the utter neglect of military fitness, has provoked an absurd but not unnatural result. Tennie C. Claffin gravely offers herself for the place, not of *vicendiere*, but of colonel! Undoubtedly she would make the regiment more notorious than it was during the late Colonel Fisk's life. She has therefore pre-eminent claims on the score of availability and advertising qualities. Riding at the head of the Ninth on parade, what crowds and uproar would she not excite?

major should not salute the reviewing officer in passing in review, nor the commanding officer at dress parade during the "trooping." There is no authority for the practice, and in the case of a review it is decidedly unmilitary for a non-commissioned officer—for that is really the rank of the drum-major—to salute the reviewing officer before the officer conducting review does. On pages 350 and 367 Upton's Tactics you will observe that officers only are enjoined to salute; if it was intended to have the drum-major do so, instructions would have been given. It needs no argument to show that in "trooping" or "beating off" at dress parade a salute from the drum-major to the commanding officer before he receives the salute of the battalion is unmilitary; and, besides, the commanding officer is instructed (page 347) to stand with his arms folded until the review is over. If it has been the custom at your post or station for the officer of the day to return the salute of the drum-major, he should continue to do so until the drum-major is instructed not to salute.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, some weeks since authorized the appointment of a committee to accept the invitation of the National Sharpshooters' Association, who hold a festival at Highland, Ill., on the 19th of May. The Speaker has named the following as the committee: Messrs. John B. Hay, of Illinois, Gustavus A. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, John Coburn, of Indiana, S. S. Cox, of New York, and Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. The first, third and last named gentlemen are members of the Military Committee, and Colonel Campbell had the reputation before the war of being the best shot in the House.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made at Madison, Wis., by the local committee for the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee on the 3d and 4th of July next. General Leggett of Ohio will deliver the annual address. Generals Grant, Sheridan, Meade, and many other distinguished officers are expected.

GENERAL ROSECRANS reached the city of Mexico on the 28th of April as representative of a road to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific, starting from Tuspan and terminating at the nearest and most convenient point on the west coast. The General has also in contemplation a scheme which he will propose to the nation for the general construction of railroads throughout the republic.

THE SECOND VOLUME of the Report on the Geology of the Fortieth Parallel has been issued from the Engineer Department. It is on the Botany of the region, and is the work of Sereno Watson, aided by Prof. D. C. Eaton and others. The region examined lies along the Truckee, Carson, Reese, Humboldt and other rivers of Nevada. The Salt Lake Basin, the Wasatch range, the "Lost Mountains," and, indeed, a large part of the district lying within the bounds of the survey, was carefully searched. The vegetation was found to be divided into two well-marked sections that of the Washoe Mountains being referable to the flora of the Sierra Nevada and California, and that of the Wasatch belonging to the Rocky Mountains. About 19,000 specimens were collected, and in discussing them the numerous but scattered depositories of information upon this subject have been consulted with the view of making the work the present standard of reference. The catalogue accordingly enumerates 1,235 indigenous species of plants which grow in Nevada and Utah. The present volume is issued in the same fine style as its predecessor, and contains forty excellent plates. As to the value of this survey we will only say that the report is so eagerly sought by scientific men and those interested in the subject that it is already a rare book. Forty dollars is the price named by the book men for the volume upon Mining Industry, though with no copies in the market. Under these circumstances would it not be well for the Government to issue a second edition of a work which contains more valuable information for our mining men than any other ever published?

DR. RUSSELL gives the following report of Prince Bismarck's own private and especial account of his meeting with the Emperor Napoleon: "I was fast asleep in bed, and very much tired after the day, when an aide-de-camp woke me up to say that the Emperor was coming into Donchery to see me. When I heard he was coming I was astonished. I thought, under all the circumstances, I should have been the very last man in the world that he would have cared to see. I had sat up till half-past 1 o'clock the night before, and it was just 5 o'clock when I was awakened by the news. I pulled on my coat, called for my horse, and was off immediately to meet him. I had no orderly, or I outstripped him, and when I had got a little way outside the town I perceived the Emperor coming along in a carriage with some officers on horseback. I immediately dismounted, and stood in the road, letting my horse go. When he perceived me standing in the road, perhaps mistaking my gesture as I raised my hand to my cap to salute him, and seeing that my horse had been let go, there came for a moment a look in his face as if of alarm. But he was at once reassured. I received him with the same respect that I would have shown to my own King. He alighted, and I proposed we should walk into a little cottage close at hand. But the house was a weaver's, and not clean, and so chairs were brought outside, and we sat together talking." Then the Count repeated the story about the Emperor's anxiety to see the King. "I told him it could not be done till the terms of the capitulation had been signed. He urged it again and again, and I always gave him the same reply. Then I pointed out that it was no use for him to affect to treat with the King after his declaration that he had no power whatever, and that all the authority over the Army and the country rested with the Regent and with the Government. As the conversation became unpleasant, at last I proposed we should talk on a different subject. Finally, you know what occurred." Alluding to the present, he said, "Our troops must march on wherever there is an enemy to encounter. Who are the people we have to deal with in Paris? We cannot treat with them. What guarantees can they give us? It is impossible that we can hazard the fruit of what we have done. You will have to go on to Paris."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DRUM-MAJOR, MOBILE, ALA.—The officer of the day should have acknowledged the salute of the drum-major leading the band at the head of the guard passing in review; but we think the drum-

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE new fortifications of Strasburg are to cost \$35,000,000.

TWENTY twin-screw gunboats are to be built on the banks of the Thames for the Japanese Government.

THE cost of lighting her Majesty's ships amounts annually to £60,000, but under Captain Colomb's management a considerable decrease is expected; probably from £15,000 to £20,000 a year.

THE English have upwards of three hundred heavy guns actually in work at sea, and managed by mechanical gun-carriages, and not a single serious accident has attended their introduction.

THE Italians are constructing fortifications on the Riviera of Genoa, and the works, which it is said are being executed under the direction of German officers, have attracted the attention of the French Government.

A SINGULAR robbery has taken place in France. A battery of brass mountain howitzers, each weighing 2 cwt., has been taken from the carriages at Vincennes during the night, and carried off on carts. They have not been recovered, though active search has been made, and a couple of gunners and several civilians arrested. All that has been ascertained as yet is, that they were taken away three at a time, and were sold for £12 the lot.

THE *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that the Porte has made overtures to a large English gun manufactory for the supply of 500,000 rifles, of either the Peabody or the Martini-Henry pattern, of which 200,000 are to be furnished as soon as possible. The *Pull Moll Gazette* says that the Sultan is again in the English market for iron-clads, and that his Majesty has given the Thames Ship-building Company an order for a frigate, and that he contemplates building six large iron gunboats.

IF a report now current in France be correct, there is ground for some curious speculation as to Germany's first move in the next war with France, which, according to a contemporary was the other day on the eve of actually breaking out. It is stated that Count Moltke has issued to the officers of the Prussian staff special maps of those districts of France which are contiguous to Spain, and admonished them carefully to study the topography of the Territory in question.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of *The London Times*, Germany is preparing for all eventualities by defensive measures on an extensive scale. Metz is having fresh fortifications added to it, and is just provided with a lot of guns scarcely inferior to the celebrated monster domesticated on Mont Valérien during the siege of Paris, Belfort and the other French fortresses, still occupied by the Germans are placed in a state of defence, which indicates an apprehension that they may have to be defended before the stipulated term of surrender arrives. The entrance to the Weser is protected by colossal fortifications, a precaution to be speedily imitated at the mouth of the Elbe. Simultaneously with

this, unwearied attention is paid to the efficiency of the troops.

THE Italian army, which is now in process of reorganization, comprises eighty infantry regiments and two regiments of bersaglieri, 20 regiments of cavalry and 10 regiments of artillery of nine batteries each, with eight rifled muzzle-loading guns, 10 companies of pioneers, 31 of engineers, and 33 of the transport corps, a total force of 171,000 men on a peace footing, and 390,000, with 50,000 horses, on a war footing. Under the military law passed by the Chamber last year, the Italian army will eventually be raised to a force of from 700,000 to 800,000 men, 500,000 of whom will consist of regulars, 250,000 of militia, and about 50,000 of reserves.

ENGLAND is giving the greatest attention to torpedoes. The scientific committee at Woolwich are making extended investigations into the characteristics of several kinds of torpedoes already invented, and the conditions most favorable to their use. The trials are generally conducted in secret—often by night; and in the Royal Laboratory there is considerable mystery involved in their production. It is with aggressive or locomotive torpedoes that the committees appointed by the War Office are at present, and have been for some time past, especially engaged. The outrigger system and Harvey's towed torpedo have been favorably pronounced upon, and the English appear to think that this mode of attack is possible, in spite of the uniform disaster to the crews engaged in cutting out during our war.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that General Buceta, in assuming command of the troops at Malaga, addressed them in the following most remarkable terms: "Soldiers, I am informed that the inhabitants of Malaga may perhaps attempt an insurrectional rising in connection with the elections; in this case do not suppose that I shall send you into the streets to obtain possession of the barricades. No; we shall march out of the city, and from thence the artillery will destroy it. We shall then return and march through its ruins, which will be strewn with corpses. Let no quarter be given; I won't have any prisoners made, as they might manage to escape. I wish that you may be able to say, 'General, I have killed so many men without making a single prisoner.' My opinion is that to hold in check one-half of the population, it is necessary to kill the other half. I speak to you in the name of the national Sovereign." As, according to latest accounts, Malaga has not been handed over to bombardment, it is reasonable to suppose that this fiery proclamation has alarmed the unruly inhabitants into at least an attitude of outward loyalty.

A NEW military penal code has been presented to the German Parliament for consideration. It is based upon that which was found to work so well for twenty-seven years in Prussia, but contains many points at present peculiar to the Bavarian military code. Many of the rigorous conditions of the Prussian code have been modified. For instance, the minimum period for seclusion

in a fortress has been reduced from three months to two. According to the education of the culprit, he will be condemned to seclusion in a fortress or to hard labor. Non-commissioned officers condemned to a period not exceeding one year's seclusion are not necessarily degraded, whereas formerly close arrest alone entailed degradation. The aggravation of the punishment by the infliction of what was termed "Lassen Arrest," to which fortress prisoners could be submitted for certain offences is abolished. By the 159th article of the new code unauthorized marriages by soldiers will not be considered as annulled, but only entail certain penalties. Whilst, however, these modifications are introduced, death remains the penalty appointed for the commandant of a fortress who unnecessarily capitulates, for breach of parole; and more severe measures are authorized against marauders, pillagers, or despoilers of the dead. The whole of the camp followers will always be liable to the military code, as well as the inhabitants of occupied countries in time of war.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held at Malta, on April 20, for the purpose of inquiring into the stranding of the British iron-clad *Lord Clyde*, upon the Island of Pantelleria. The Commander-in-chief presided. Captain Bythesea and Staff-Commander May were convicted of negligence, and sentenced to be dismissed with a severe reprimand.

THE war steamer *Fylia* has been ordered by the Danish Government to visit the Faroe Islands and Iceland, for the purpose of taking soundings and surveying landing-places for the submarine telegraph line intending to connect Scotland, via those islands, with Canada.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. Coyne, Richmond, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine since September, 1857, for the work of a large family; learned to use it without any instruction, and in three days has made 3 shirts, hemmed 3 tablecloths and 6 towels. It is the only machine that does work nicely enough for her; her little daughter learned to use it in one afternoon, and can run it as fast and do as good work as anyone. See the new improvements and Wood's Lock-Stitch Ripper.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

NICKERSON—LOCKWOOD.—At Smyrna, Del., April 25, by Rev. S. S. Sturgis, Assistant Surgeon Wm. M. NICKERSON, U. S. Navy, to Miss ELLA LOCKWOOD, of Smyrna, Del. (No cards.)

DIED.

KENDALL.—At his residence, 489 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday night, May 5, WILLIAM KENDALL, in his 88th year. An officer of the Regular Army in the War of 1812, and for over forty years auster at Governor's Island.

PARKER.—At Washington, D. C., May 9, 1872, Captain and Brevet Major WM. A. PARKER, U. S. Marine Corps. His remains will be buried in the Congressional cemetery, Thursday, May 23, 1872.

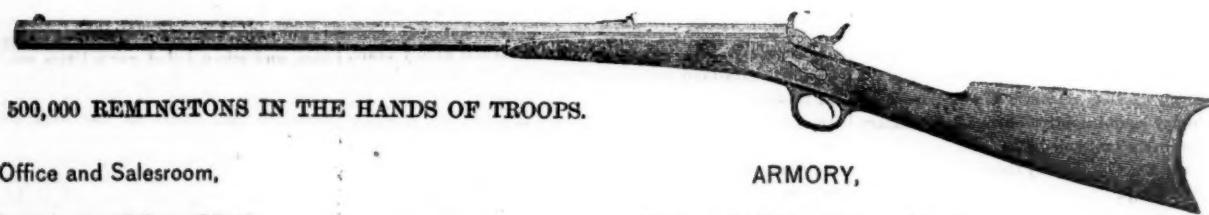
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PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES ALL KINDS.



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RIFLES, DEAL'S PATENT

RIFLE CANES, ETC.

REMINGTON'S SPORTING RIFLE.—Length of Barrels, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches, Calibres or Bore, 38-100, 44-100, 46-100 and .50-100 inch; Weighing 7 to 15 lbs.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER HOUOTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW YORK, April 11, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. June 1, 1872, for supplying this Department with the following-named quantities of Forage and Straw, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New York Harbor—2,000 pounds Corn, 23,185 pounds Oats, 30,600 pounds Hay, and 110,000 pounds Straw.

Fort Wood, New York Harbor—4,380 pounds Oats, 5,110 pounds Hay, and 21,645 pounds Straw.

Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor—10,000 pounds Corn, 380,000 pounds Oats, 466,000 pounds Hay, 156,000 pounds Straw, and 11,000 pounds Bran.

Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor—41,610 Oats, 51,100 pounds Hay, and 21,216 pounds Straw.

David's Island, New York Harbor—63,600 pounds Oats, 59,080 pounds Hay, and 28,000 pounds Straw.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—27,050 pounds Corn, 400,000 pounds Oats, 500,780 pounds Hay, and 168,433 pounds Straw.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.—24,280 pounds Oats, 30,600 pounds Hay, and 16,728 pounds Straw.

Fort Hale, New Haven, Conn.—144 pounds Straw.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—24,176 pounds Oats, 26,104 pounds Hay, and 20,410 pounds Straw.

Willet's Point, New York Harbor—32,850 pounds Corn, 146,730 pounds Oats, 209,510 pounds Hay, and 87,836 pounds Straw.

The Corn and Oats must be entirely free from dust or other impurities, and put up in good, substantial sacks, securely sewed to prevent wastage; and the Hay and Straw in bales, free from surplus wood or other foreign matter.

These supplies must be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department, and payment will be made according to the weights, as certified to by the Post Quartermasters at the places of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay, Oat Straw, Rye Straw, and Bran herein called for, at each of the places. The prices of the Corn, Oats, and Bran must include the necessary sacks.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid shall be accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entered that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the Forage and Straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, of whom any other information can be obtained if desired.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster, C. Q. M.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD
DISTRICT, D. E., NO. 1,137 GIRARD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 26, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 M. on Tuesday, May 28, 1872, for delivery to the Quartermaster's Department of this District at the places named below, the following amounts of Forage and Straw:

	Corn.	Oats.	Hay.	Straw.
Ibs.	Ibs.	Ibs.	Ibs.	Ibs.
Fort Monroe, Va.	16,242	116,253	163,520	66,000
Fort Foote, Md.	4,040	10,000	20,160	13,592
Ft. Washington, Md.	15,000	27,000	47,000	10,000
Fort McHenry, Md.	333,910	464,500	108,800	
Baltimore, Md.	43,800	51,100	12,000	
	35,282	590,063	746,340	210,392

All grain to be of the best quality, free from dust, dirt, or other impurities. Oats 32 pounds to the bushel. Corn 55 pounds to the bushel. Hay of the best quality timothy. Straw to be of rye of the best quality. The corn and oats to be sacked. The hay and straw to be baled. The price bid to include the cost of baling and sacking. All to be inspected prior to reception by the United States. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for delivery at the places named below, the following amounts of wood and coal, viz.:

	Wood.	Coal.	Anth.	Coal.	Bit.
cord.	tons.	2240 lbs.	tons.	2240 lbs.	
Fort Monroe, Va.	359	...	...	...
Fort Foote, Md.	50	...	...	...
Fort Washington,					
Md.	25	...	...	...
Ft. McHenry, Md.	600	...	...	...
Baltimore, Md.	238	23	...	...
Nat'l Cemetery,					
Annapolis, Md.	12	...	...	...
Nat'l Cemetery,					
Culpepper, Va.	4	...	...	...
Nat'l Cemetery,					
Grafton, W. V.	...	...	9	...	
Nat'l Cemetery,					
Winchester, Va.	6	...	...	...
	1294	23	9		

The wood to be merchantable hard wood. The Anthracite Coal to be of the best White Ash, and free from bone, dust, and other impurities; all to be inspected prior to reception by the United States. The Fuel, Forage, and Straw are to be delivered at the wharves of the following-named stations, at such times and in such quantities as the Acting Assistant Quartermasters thereof may direct, viz.: Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Foote, Md.; Ft. Washington, Md.; and Fort McHenry, Md. At Baltimore, Md., at such times and places and in such quantities as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster thereof may direct.

The wood and coal for the National Cemeteries to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Form of bid will be furnished on application to this office, as well as any additional information required by those desiring to bid.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief
Quartermaster Third District, Department of the
East.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE
Army and Navy CASHED in advance at reduced rates by J. H. SQUILER, Broker, 1,407 F
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Refers to Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.

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THE IMMENSE STOCK for the present season as usual embraces all choice fabrics manufactured, both of goods in the piece for garments to measure, and the same made up for immediate wear.

Facilities for fine custom work unequalled. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

CLOTHING for all OCCASIONS.
CLOTHING for all CLASSES.
CLOTHING for all CLIMATES.
CLOTHING for all SEASONS.
CLOTHING for all SIZES.

SPRING SUITS, \$10 to \$50
BOYS' SUITS, \$5 to \$25.
SPRING OVERCOATS, \$5 to \$30.

ORDERS BY LETTER
FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

PROMPTLY RULES FOR SELF MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Price-List, and Fashion FILED.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUOTON STS.,
NEW YORK CITY, April 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. June 1, 1872, for supplying this Department with the following-named quantities of fuel, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New York Harbor—1,008,000 pounds stove, and 1,856,600 pounds egg coal.

Fort Wood, New York Harbor—404,400 pounds stove, 777,500 pounds egg, and 11,200 pounds bituminous coal, and 50 cords hard wood.

Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor—800,000 pounds stove and 1,500,000 pounds egg coal, and 120 cords hard wood.

Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor—450,000 pounds stove, 144,433 pounds egg and 50,000 pounds nut coal, and 68 cords kindling wood.

David's Island, New York Harbor—430,000 pounds stove, and 1,000,000 pounds egg coal.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—1,200,000 pounds stove, 200,000 pounds egg and 142,000 pounds nut coal, and 50 cords kindling wood.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.—173,279 pounds stove, 300,000 pounds egg, 100,000 pounds nut coal, and 120 cords hard wood.

Fort Hale, New Haven, Conn.—8,800 pounds stove coal.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—872,000 pounds egg coal, and 50 cords hard wood.

Willet's Point, New York Harbor—1,143,160 pounds egg, 280,000 pounds stove, and 165,100 pounds nut coal, 8,000 pounds bituminous coal, and 112 cords hard wood.

The coal to be anthracite, of the best quality, and the wood sound, dry, and merchantable, and free from crooked limbs.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves, and the coal in the yards, or places provided for its reception, at the respective posts, and the trimming done by the contractors.

Delivery must be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department.

Payments will be made in New York City according to the weight and measurement certified to by the Quartermaster at the places of delivery.

The coal must be bid for in tons of 2,240 pounds, and wood in cords of 128 cubic feet.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore withdrawn, or failed to fulfill his contract.

Blank forms of proposals can be procured at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of the contract, for the faithful execution of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders will have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for the wood or coal separately, for one or more of the posts.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal or Wood," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for other information, if desired.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster, C. Q. M.

NICAISE'S

BELGIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

TRANSLATED,

With an Appendix and Notes,

BY

O. E. MICHAELIS,

First Lieutenant Ordnance Corps, Brevet Captain U. S. A.

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Price \$2.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

PUBLISHERS,

(Army and Navy Journal Office.)

39 PARK ROW, New York.

OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
WILLIAMS POINT, N. Y. H., May 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. June 10, 1872, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS,

First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.



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DEALERS IN

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We would call special attention to our stock of fine "Breech-Loaders," which are made expressly to order, after the most approved ideas as to style, proportion, etc., by the best makers, and which for close and hard shooting we believe cannot be surpassed. With these guns are furnished brass shells using a common size cap, or paper shells, as preferred.

Also medium qualities English and American makes for \$40 and upwards. A real laminated steel English Central Fire for \$65 in currency, complete with implements.

Also Jas. Dixon & Son's fine shooting tackle, Cartridge Carriers, Wads, etc., etc. Also, the "Maynard," and all other rifles.

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We keep a large assortment of

FINE TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-DESKS

and choice articles specially suitable for presents. We are constantly receiving fresh invoices of FINE FRENCH CLOCKS, and a great variety of BRONZE FIGURES, to which we invite attention.

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